DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 397 097 TM 025 139

TITLE	Maryland Adolescent Survey, 1994.
INSTITUTION	Maryland State Dept. of Education, Baltimore. Div. of Compensatory Education and Support Services.
PUB DATE	Jul 95
NOTE	204p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Adolescents; *Behavior Patterns; *Drinking; *Drug Use; Ethnic Groups; High Schools; *High School Students; Intermediate Grades; Lysergic Acid Diethylamide; Marijuana; Middle Schools; Parent Child Relationship; Public Schools; Racial Differences; Sampling; Secondary Education; *Smoking; Substance Abuse; Surveys; Trend Analysis; Urban Youth
IDENTIFIERS	*Maryland; Middle School Students; Monitoring the Future

ABSTRACT

This report details the latest findings from the biennial Maryland Adolescent Survey of the extent and trends in alcohol, tobacco, and drug use among students. To permit comparisons with national findings and trends, the form and content of survey items parallel those of the annual national study "Monitoring the Future," conducted by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center for the National Institute of Drug Abuse. Participants were 18,205 students drawn from grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in public middle and high schools according to a multistage stratified cluster sampling procedure that allows the generalization of results for each grade. The 1994 survey reveals that alcohol use continues to be common among tenth and twelfth graders and has increased since 1992. Cigarette smoking has declined slightly among twelfth graders, but is up among the other grades since 1992. Other substances that show an increase in use are marijuana, LSD, and inhalants, with inhalants use increasing significantly among eighth graders. Findings also reveal substantial differences among racial and ethnic groups in use patterns. It is also of interest that more users than nonusers of alcohol and tobacco believe that their behavior is acceptable to friends and parents. Users of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs receive less parental supervision than nonusers. The survey further reveals that Maryland use rates are higher than national rates for all substances and ages except cigarette use by twelfth graders, a fact that may be due to the urban nature of Maryland's population. Four appendixes present schools not included in the sampling frame, the survey itself, teacher instructions, and local education agency tables. (Contains 39 tables and 23 figures.) (SLD)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

TM

ED 397 097

1994 MARYLAND ADOLESCENT SURVEY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
G. A. Clenson
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

Maryland State Department of EDUCATION
DIVISION OF COMPENSATORY EDUCATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES
DIVISION OF PLANNING, RESULTS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
200 WEST BALTIMORE STREET ❖ BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201 ❖ (410) 767-0303

TM025139

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1994 MARYLAND ADOLESCENT SURVEY

Maryland State Department of Education
Division of Compensatory Education and Support Services
Division of Planning, Results, and Information Management
200 West Baltimore Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

July 1995

Maryland State Board of Education

Christopher T. Cross
President

Christopher E. Grant
Vice President

Edward Andrews
George W. Fisher, Sr.
Morris Jones
Rose LaPlaca
Joan Maynard
Adrienne Ottavioni
Harry D. Shapiro
Walter Sondheim, Jr.
Edmonia T. Yates
Tracy M. Tucker *(Student Member)*

Nancy S. Grasmick
Secretary-Treasurer of the Board
State Superintendent of Schools

A. Skipp Sanders
Deputy State Superintendent for Administration

Joan M. Palmer
Deputy State Superintendent for School Improvement

JoAnne Carter
Assistant State Superintendent of Schools
Division of Compensatory Education and Support Services

Mark Moody
Assistant State Superintendent of Schools
Division of Planning, Results, and Information Management

The Maryland State Department of Education does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, age, national origin, religion, or disability in matters affecting employment or in providing access to programs. For inquiries related to departmental policy contact the Equity Assurance and Compliance Branch, Maryland State Department of Education, 200 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201 (410) 767-0426 Voice, (410) 333-6442 TTY/TDD, (410) 333-2226 Fax.

FOREWORD

Drug use by young people has proven to be an intractable problem. It can have devastating effects on students at school and at home. Clearly, the problem is a community problem, but it is also a school and family problem.

Maryland's Schools for Success Goal 10 acknowledges the negative impact tobacco, alcohol and other drugs may have on the learning environment. The goal declares that, by the year 2000, Maryland schools will be free of drugs and alcohol and will provide safe environments conducive to learning.

We all have a role in solving the problem of drug use by young people--parents no less than teachers, community leaders no less than elected officials. We all have a role because we all have a stake in alleviating a problem that is costly to individuals and to society in countless ways.

The 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey that is the subject of this report shows a general increase in drug use by Maryland young people. Furthermore, it shows that Maryland youth, with a few exceptions, are more likely to use drugs than their counterparts nationally. This may be explained by the fact that Maryland is an urban state, ranking sixth in the nation in population per square mile. Nonetheless, it is a cause for real concern about young people and our effectiveness in addressing this problem of drug and alcohol use.

Maryland schools have in place a comprehensive set of strategies for addressing the drug problem. The approaches to the problem include instruction about drugs and the consequences of their use; school drug policies that send students clear messages about drugs and the zero tolerance for their use; intervention programs that refer students involved in drugs for treatment; peer leadership programs in which students communicate the message about the harmful effects of drugs; and parent education programs.

One message comes through clearly in this report: we all need to do more. Schools and communities need to use the data from the state survey and from local assessments to identify the nature and extent of the problem and to strengthen their drug prevention efforts. Schools need to use information on drug use as part of school improvement planning. Schools may need to find new ways of communicating with young people on the topic of drugs. In its final section on "Implications for Program Planning and Policy," the report has some specific suggestions for strengthening programs.

Collectively, we need to redouble our efforts to move ahead toward the goal of drug-free schools within a drug-free society. Schools alone cannot reach this goal. We invite everyone interested in the future of our young people to join in this effort. This report provides a wealth of information for use in our drive toward drug-free schools and communities by the year 2000.

Nancy S. Grasmick
State Superintendent of Schools

The 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey was financed through funds received by the Maryland State Department of Education under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 and funds from the Maryland Department of Transportation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the latest findings from the biennial Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS) of the extent and trends in alcohol, tobacco, and drug use among students. In order to permit comparisons with national findings and trends, the form and content of survey items parallel those of the annual national study, *Monitoring the Future*, conducted by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Student participants were drawn from the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in public middle and high schools in Maryland according to a multistage stratified cluster sampling procedure which allows the generalization of results for each grade at both the school system and State levels. The sample consisted of 18,205 students; 11 to 15 percent of the State's enrollment for each of the 4 grades surveyed with the exception of Prince George's County. Due to a low response rate, these data were not included in the analysis.

Results of the 1994 survey reveal that alcohol use continues to be common among 10th and 12th graders and has increased since 1992. Cigarette smoking has declined slightly among 12th graders but is up among 6th, 8th, and 10th graders since 1992. Other substances showing an increase in use are marijuana, LSD, and inhalants, the latter among 8th graders. Findings also reveal that there are substantial differences among racial and ethnic groups in use patterns. These data may be employed to inform program planners as to which groups to target with particular substance prevention/education messages in each of the grades studied.

The major findings in the 1994 MAS are:

- **Alcohol**

  Extent of Use

  - Almost half of all seniors drank beer/wine/wine coolers 3 or more times in the last 30 days and almost a fifth drank 5 or more drinks at a sitting.

  Trend

  - Alcohol use in the last 30 days by 8th and 10th graders has increased by 4 percentage points since 1992.
  - Drinking in the last 30 days is higher in Maryland than it is nationally among 8th and 10th graders by more than 5 percentage points.

- **Cigarettes**

  Extent of Use

  - About a quarter of the seniors smoked at least half a pack (10 cigarettes) daily in the last 30 days before the survey.

  Trend

  - Smoking in the last 30 days has decreased by 12th graders by almost 2 percentage points since 1992.
  - Smoking in the last 30 days has increased among 6th, 8th, and 10th graders since 1992.
  - Smoking by 8th and 10th graders in the last 30 days is slightly higher in Maryland than it is nationally.

- **Marijuana**

  Extent of Use

  - About a quarter of the seniors used marijuana in the last 30 days.

  Trend

  - Marijuana use increased by about 10 percentage points among 8th and 10th graders and by 8 percentage points by 12th graders since 1992.
  - Marijuana use by Maryland 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in the last 30 days is about 6 percentage points higher than it is nationally.

- **Inhalants**

  Extent of Use

  - About 10% of the 8th graders and 6% of the 10th graders report they used inhalants in the last 30 days.

  Trend

  - Inhalant use increased by nearly 7 percentage points among 8th graders since 1992.
  - Use of inhalants in the last 30 days was reported by about twice as many 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in Maryland than nationally.

- **LSD**

  Extent of Use

  - Almost 12% of the 10th and 12th graders used LSD during the past year and between 6.9% and 7.5% in the last 30 days.

  Trend

  - Use of LSD increased by 3 percentage points among 8th and 12th graders and 3.7 percentage points among 10th graders since 1992.
  - Use of LSD was reported by about 2% of the 10th and 12th graders nationally compared to about 7% of the Maryland 10th and 12th grade students.

- Racial and ethnic groups differ in patterns of usage of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.

- More users than nonusers of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs report these substances were offered to them inside of school, on school grounds, and outside of school.

- More users than nonusers of alcohol and tobacco believe their behavior is acceptable to friends and parents.

- Users of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs receive less parental supervision than nonusers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	METHODOLOGY	2
III.	ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND ILLICIT DRUG USE BY MARYLAND YOUTH	9
	Alcohol	12
	Cigarettes	20
	Marijuana	25
	Inhalants	31
IV.	TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE USE IN MARYLAND 1988-1994	39
V.	REPORTED CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSTANCE USE	45
VI.	ACCESS TO SUBSTANCES	47
VII.	PROTECTIVE FACTORS	49
	Substance Abuse Knowledge	49
	Perceived Risk of Substances	51
	Parenting Practices	54
	Influences of Parents and Friends On Students' Substance Use	57
VIII.	IMPAIRED DRIVING	58
IX.	IMPLICATIONS	60
X.	APPENDICES	
	Appendix A - Schools Not Included in the Sampling Frame of the 1994 MAS	
	Appendix B - 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey	
	Appendix C - Teacher Instructions	
	Appendix D - LEA Tables	

LIST OF TABLES

Number	Title of Table	Page(s)
Table 2.1	Eligible Population and Sample Description	3
Table 2.2	Response Rates for 1994 MAS by School System	5
Table 2.3	Comparison of School Enrollment and Number of Respondents by Gender	6
Table 2.4	Comparison of School Enrollment and Number of Respondents by Race and Ethnicity	7
Table 3.1	Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period: State Totals	10-11
Table 3.2	Alcohol Use by Gender Among 12th Graders	14
Table 3.3	Alcohol Use by Race and Ethnicity Among 12th Graders	15
Table 3.4	Age at First Use of Cigarettes by Gender: 12th Graders Reporting Ever Used	22
Table 3.5	Age at First Use of Cigarettes by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Ever Used	23
Table 3.6	Age at First Use of Cigarettes by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Casual Use	23
Table 3.7	Age at First Use of Cigarettes by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Regular Use	24
Table 3.8	Percent of Each Racial/Ethnic Group That Have Ever Used and Never Used Marijuana: 12th Graders	27
Table 3.9	Marijuana Use by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders	28
Table 3.10	Age at First Use of Marijuana by Gender: 12th Graders Reporting Ever Used	28

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Number	Title of Table	Page(s)
Table 3.11	Age at First Use of Marijuana by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Ever Used, Occasional Use, and Frequent Use	29
Table 3.12	Age at First Use of Marijuana by Gender: 12th Graders Reporting Occasional or Frequent Use	30
Table 3.13	Frequency of Inhalant Use by Gender	33
Table 3.14	Percent of Each Racial/Ethnic Group That Have Ever Used and Never Used Inhalants: 8th and 12th Graders	33
Table 3.15	Age at First Use of Inhalants	34
Table 3.16	Age at First Use of Inhalants by Gender: 8th Graders Reporting Occasional or Frequent Use	35
Table 3.17	Age at First Use of Inhalants by Gender: 12th Graders Reporting Occasional or Frequent Use	35
Table 3.18	Age at First Use of Inhalants by Race and Ethnicity: 8th Graders Reporting Ever Used, Occasional Use, and Frequent Use	36
Table 3.19	Age at First Use of Inhalants by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Ever Used	37
Table 3.20	Percent of Each Racial/Ethnic Group Who are Occasional and Frequent Users	37
Table 4.1	Trends in Substance Use by Maryland Adolescents: Last 30 Days Use by Grade Level	40-41
Table 4.2	Maryland and National Substance Use by Grade: Use in the Last 30 Days	44
Table 5.1	Percent of Students Reporting Alcohol Related Problems	45

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Number	Title of Table	Page(s)
Table 5.2	Percent of Students Reporting Drug Related Problems	45
Table 6.1	Access to Substances on School Property	47
Table 6.2	Access to Substances Outside School Property	48
Table 6.3	Percentage Asked to Sell Drugs	48
Table 7.1	Number of Knowledge Questions Answered Correctly by at Least 75 Percent of Students	49
Table 7.2	Percent of Students With Correct Responses to Each Knowledge Question by Grade: State Totals	50
Table 7.3	Percent of Students Whose Parents Would "Always" Worry If Late From School	54
Table 7.4	Percent of Students Who Say They Can "Always" Talk Family Out of Punishment	55
Table 7.5	Percent of Users and Nonusers of Alcohol Reporting Communication With Adults About Problems or Drugs	56
Table 7.6	Perceptions of Parents and Friends Approval/Disapproval of Substance Use: 12th Grade Users and Nonusers of Selected Substances	57
Table 8.1	Percent of 12th Graders Who Had to Choose Whether to Ride With an Impaired Driver and Percent of Those Who Refused to Ride	58
Table 8.2	Percent of 12th Graders Aware of the Dangers of Using Various Drugs and Alcohol	59

LIST OF FIGURES

Number	Title of Figure	Page
Figure 3.1	Frequent Drinking by Type of Alcohol	13
Figure 3.2	Age at First Use of Alcohol: 12th Graders Reporting Ever Used	15
Figure 3.3	Age at First Use of Beer/Wine by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Ever Used	16
Figure 3.4	Age at First Use of Liquor by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Ever Used	16
Figure 3.5	Age at First Use of Beer/Wine by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Occasional Use	17
Figure 3.6	Age at First Use of Beer/Wine by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Frequent Use	18
Figure 3.7	Age at First Use of Liquor by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Occasional Use	18
Figure 3.8	Age at First Use of Liquor by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Frequent Use	19
Figure 3.9	Cigarette Use by Gender: 12th Graders	21
Figure 3.10	Cigarette Use by Race and Ethnicity: 12th Graders Reporting Ever and Regular Use	22
Figure 3.11	Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Last 30 Days by Grade	26
Figure 3.12	Frequency of Marijuana Use by Gender: 12th Graders Reporting Marijuana Use in the Last 30 Days	27
Figure 4.1	Trends in Substance Use in Maryland: Last 30 Days Use: 6th Grade	42

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Number	Title of Figure	Page
Figure 4.2	Trends in Substance Use in Maryland: Last 30 Days Use: 8th Grade	42
Figure 4.3	Trends in Substance Use in Maryland: Last 30 Days Use: 10th Grade	42
Figure 4.4	Trends in Substance Use in Maryland: Last 30 Days Use: 12th Grade	43
Figure 4.5	Comparison of Maryland and National Use Rates: 12th Graders Reporting Use in the Last Year	43
Figure 4.6	Comparison of Maryland and National Use Rates: 12th Graders Reporting Use in the Last 30 Days	44
Figure 7.1	Perceived Danger of Using Beer/Wine/Wine Coolers: 8th Graders	52
Figure 7.2	Perceived Danger of Using Liquor: 8th Graders	52
Figure 7.3	Perceived Danger of Using Cigarettes: 8th Graders	53
Figure 7.4	Perceived Danger of Using Marijuana: 8th Graders	53
Figure 8.1	Percentage of 12th Graders Who Always, Sometimes, and Never Wear Seatbelts as Drivers and Passengers	59

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

More than twenty years ago, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) began a biennial survey of students regarding their use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. In 1992 and 1994, the *Maryland Adolescent Survey* (MAS) was jointly supported by the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE), the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and the Department of Transportation.

This report details the findings of the latest effort to document the nature, extent, and trends in substance use among Maryland youth. The Maryland survey parallels the annual National Institute on Drug Abuse survey, *Monitoring the Future*, in order to permit comparison of Maryland's use rates and trends with national statistics. The results of the MAS are intended to assist in program planning efforts, including identification of specific objectives and development of effective prevention strategies by government agencies and the community.

The results of the 1994 MAS may be employed by program planners in their formulation of answers to a number of fundamental policy questions: "Where are we now in relation to where we want to go?" "What are our greatest challenges today and what challenges do we project for tomorrow?" "What needs must be addressed if we are to achieve our year 2000 goal for safe and drug-free schools?" "What obstacles must be overcome?" "What should be our priorities?" In addition, these survey data may be employed to identify specific substance use problems among particular student populations and point to promising opportunities to improve alcohol, tobacco, and drug use prevention education.

Over the years the survey has expanded the age and grade ranges of respondents. The initial survey examined substance use patterns only among 10th graders. The present study includes the middle and high school grades of 6, 8, 10, and 12. In order to address current concerns and information requirements, the content of the survey has also changed somewhat over time. In addition to investigating current substance use patterns, the present study includes items designed to assess information and attitudes possessed by students that are believed to be associated with the use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.

Changes in the content of the questionnaire, sampling methods, and target populations over two decades require that trend statistics be interpreted carefully within the unique parameters of each survey. To assist in this endeavor, each survey report contains a full account of the data collection techniques employed, the sampling plan, and the survey items.

This report is divided into two main sections. The first section describes the research methodology, including the sampling design, the characteristics of the population studied, and the design of the questionnaire. The second section presents the survey results from each section of the questionnaire. The appendices include a list of schools not sampled, the survey questionnaire, administration instructions, and the tabular results on substance use for each participating school system.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

Population

The 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey was administered to samples of 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in public middle and high schools in every school system in Maryland. Certain special schools, such as home and hospital schools, non home vocational schools, and special education centers were not included in the study. The schools excluded from the sampling frame are listed in Appendix A. Prince George's County was excluded from the analysis this year because its rate of participation was too low (14.6%) to assure the degree of representation required for generalization of responses at the school system level.

Sampling Plan

In order to ensure a statistically generalizable result ($p<.05$) for each grade at the school system level, the study employed a multistage stratified cluster sample in which the size of the sample for each school system was based on enrollments for each of the four grades (6, 8, 10, and 12) to be surveyed. The number of schools needed to provide the required number of respondents (in each grade) was calculated based on the assumption of an average class enrollment of 25 students and preferred ilization of 2 classes per school (the latter to ensure diversity in the respondent populati

In small school systems[1], where these assumptions indicated that a larger number of schools were required than were in fact available, all schools were sampled. In the largest school systems, schools were stratified on the basis of the results of a cluster analysis of the proportion of enrollees receiving free/ reduced price lunch and/or proportion of the population of African American origin.[2] Within each grade and stratum, the opportunity for each school's selection was proportional to its enrollment size. In medium size school systems, stratification was unnecessary because the majority of schools were included in the sample.[3] In these school systems the opportunity for each school's selection was proportional to its enrollment for each grade.

---

[1] Small school systems were: Calvert, Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester. Medium school systems were: Allegany, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Washington, and Wicomico. Large school systems were: Anne Arundel, Baltimore City, Baltimore County, and Montgomery. Prince George's was not included due to its low response rate.

[2] African American students are 34.7% of the state's public school population. Other minority groups together account for only 7.2%.

[3] In terms of the sampling procedure employed, Howard County had characteristics of both medium and large size school systems. As in other medium size school systems, the majority of 10th and 12th grade schools were included in the sample. However, the majority of 6th and 8th grade schools were not. Stratification of the 6th and 8th grade schools, as appropriate for large size school systems, was not done in this instance. Instead, responses from these grades were weighted to ensure generalizability to the school system.

In most cases, the desired two classes per school were selected for participation. However, in order to meet sample size requirements, there were instances (134) where more than two classes were sampled within a school as well as instances (10) where only one class was available to be surveyed.

Classes were designated as eligible for selection according to the criterion that all students within the survey grades were enrolled in them. In grades 6 and 8 these were English classes. In grades 10 and 12 approximately 60% were English classes. The remaining 40% of classes sampled were drawn from within specified time blocks.[4] Each school provided a list of classes within the specific time block (e.g., between 1:15 and 2:00 p.m.) during which all survey eligible students were enrolled in one or another class. The classes sampled were drawn from the lists of classes within the designated time block.

Within each selected class, every survey-eligible 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade student was asked to complete a questionnaire. Other enrollees were excused from participation. Table 2.1 below indicates that between 11 and 15 percent of enrolled students statewide in each of the grades were in the sample.

Table 2.1: ELIGIBLE POPULATION AND SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Grade	***Total Enrolled Population in Maryland[1]***	***Maryland School Populations Not Studied[2]***		***Sampling Frame Employed***		***Sample Size***	
	N	*N*	*%*	*N*	*%*	*N*	*%*
6th	*60,953*	*9,416*	*15.45%*	*51,537*	*84.55%*	*5,834*	*11.32%*
8th	*57,222*	*10,551*	*18.44%*	*46,671*	*81.56%*	*5,549*	*11.89%*
10th	*51,978*	*10,674*	*20.54%*	*41,304*	*79.46%*	*5,223*	*12.65%*
12th	*43,223*	*9,819*	*22.72%*	*33,404*	*77.28%*	*5,174*	*15.49%*

1 SOURCE - Maryland Public School Enrollment By Race and Gender and Number of Schools, September 30, 1994; MSDE
2 Prince George's County, home and hospital schools, non-home vocational schools, and special education centers

[4] Anne Arundel County 10th and 12th graders were selected randomly from within each of the 5 participating schools rather than from specified classes.

Weighting of Responses

In accordance with the sampling procedures, the primary sampling unit was the school system. Within each school system, schools were selected for participation; within each school, classes were designated; within each class, all eligible students were requested to participate. Weights were assigned to each respondent in order to adjust for differential opportunities for participation created by differences in the size of school enrollments within each school system, the number of 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade classes in each school, and the number of non respondents.

Survey Return Rates

A total of 21,780 questionnaires were sent to schools for completion by the designated sample of their students. Of these, 18,205 (83.6%)[5] were returned and analyzed. Table 2.2 shows the number of survey forms sent out and returned for each participating school system.[6] Return rates varied from a high of 91% by Washington County to a low of 76% by Baltimore City. In general, all jurisdictions besides Prince George's County had participation rates sufficient to permit generalization of responses at the school system level for each grade.

---

[5] This is the adjusted return after deletion of the Prince George's County responses and 658 unusable responses (3%) from other school systems.

[6] The response rate (14.6%) from Prince George's County was insufficient to assure representation so Prince George's data are not included in this report.

Table 2.2: RESPONSE RATES FOR 1994 MAS BY SCHOOL SYSTEM[1]

	Grade									
County	6		8		10		12		Total	
	Sent	Received	Sent	Received	Sent	Received	Sent	Received	Sent	Received
Allegany	226	86%	226	88%	229	83%	224	79%	905	84%
Anne Arundel	482	92%	390	90%	267[2]	59%	272[2]	54%	1,411	78%
Baltimore City	535	82%	438	74%	430	73%	451	75%	1,854	76%
Baltimore	413	87%	401	90%	346	79%	373	82%	1,533	85%
Calvert	219	90%	214	85%	241	65%	219	96%	893	84%
Caroline	167	79%	163	72%	148	72%	153	88%	631	78%
Carroll	263	89%	281	89%	240	92%	234	74%	1,018	86%
Cecil	227	85%	228	94%	243	64%	238	74%	936	79%
Charles	247	89%	253	87%	336	83%	258	81%	1,094	85%
Dorchester	182	97%	181	75%	131	85%	150	75%	644	83%
Frederick	260	90%	247	77%	253	96%	238	83%	998	87%
Garrett	185	90%	175	90%	141	88%	151	83%	652	88%
Harford	255	89%	265	92%	235	84%	249	88%	1,004	89%
Howard	268	93%	260	78%	247	89%	253	89%	1,028	87%
Kent	143	85%	129	82%	130	85%	104	78%	506	83%
Montgomery	367	98%	377	90%	362	83%	381	83%	1,487	89%
Queen Anne's	172	93%	172	91%	159	71%	151	70%	654	82%
St. Mary's	226	73%	207	94%	207	74%	198	87%	838	82%
Somerset	147	86%	147	73%	133	86%	158	87%	585	83%
Talbot	178	86%	150	79%	147	68%	130	80%	605	79%
Washington	244	98%	228	94%	229	87%	226	84%	927	91%
Wicomico	248	93%	238	88%	211	83%	217	86%	914	88%
Worcester	180	83%	179	85%	158	74%	146	79%	663	81%
Total	5,834	89%	5,549	85%	5,223	79%	5,174	80%	21,780	84%

[1] Unusable responses not included.

[2] Only 5 of 7 sample high schools participated. Intended sample was 385.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Sample Characteristics

As indicated in Table 2.3 below, the proportion of males and females that participated in the study from each of the four grades surveyed reflect those enrolled in these grades in the State as a whole (with the exception of Prince George's County). In general, the proportion of respondents from each of the categories of race and ethnicity on which data were collected also reflect those of the students enrolled in each of the grades studied. Data in Table 2.4, however, suggest a small degree of over sampling of white students and a corresponding under representation of African American students. This slight imbalance is rectified in the data analysis when responses are weighted. The American Indian population is over represented in the sample. It was hypothesized that some non Indian students may have incorrectly read the option "American Indian" as "American". Therefore, data on American Indians are not reported.

Table 2.3: COMPARISON OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT[1] AND NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS[2] BY GENDER

	Grade									
Gender	***6***		***8***		***10***		***12***		***Total***	
	State	*MAS*	*State*	*MAS*	*State*	*MAS*	*State*	*MAS*	*State*	*MAS*
Males	*51.3%* *26,830*	*50.3%* *2,600*	*50.6%* *24,613*	*50.3%* *2,380*	*50.0%* *21,799*	*46.7%* *1,922*	*49.0%* *17,715*	*47.2%* *1,954*	*50.3%* *90,957*	*48.8%* *8,856*
Females	*48.7%* *25,478*	*49.7%* *2,567*	*49.4%* *24,038*	*49.7%* *2,350*	*50.0%* *21,774*	*53.3%* *2,196*	*51.0%* *18,414*	*52.8%* *2,185*	*49.7%* *89,704*	*51.2%* *9,298*
Total	*52,308*	*5,167*	*48,651*	*4,730*	*43,573*	*4,118*	*36,129*	*4,139*	*180,661*	*18,154*[3]

1 SOURCE: Maryland Public School Enrollment By Race and Gender and Number of Schools, September 30, 1994; MSDE
2 Excluding Prince George's County
3 51 respondents did not provide information on gender

Table 2.4: COMPARISON OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT[1] AND NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS[2] BY RACE AND ETHNICITY*

Race and Ethnicity	Grade									
	6		8		10		12		Total	
	State	MAS	State	MAS	State	MAS	State	MAS	State	MAS
African American	29.3% 15,321	22.2% 1,123	28.2% 13,698	20.9% 975	26.7% 11,641	18.6% 758	22.7% 8,199	21.6% 884	27.0% 48,859	20.9% 3,740
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.4% 1,797	1.9% 98	3.8% 1,826	2.8% 129	4.2% 1,851	2.7% 111	4.9% 1,781	2.9% 120	4.0% 7,255	2.6% 458
Hispanic	2.6% 1,349	2.3% 118	2.5% 1,234	2.7% 127	2.9% 1,276	2.0% 81	2.9% 1,030	1.9% 78	2.7% 4,889	2.3% 404
White	64.4% 33,708	68.7% 3,482	65.3% 31,768	71.1% 3,317	65.9% 28,710	75.4% 3,071	69.3% 25,044	72.8% 2,988	66.0% 119,230	71.8% 12,858
American Indian	0.3% 133	4.8% 245	0.3% 125	2.5% 117	0.2% 95	1.3% 54	0.2% 75	0.8% 32	0.2% 428	2.5% 448
Total	52,308	5,066	48,651	4,665	43,573	4,075	36,129	4,102	180,661	17,908[3]

1 SOURCE: Maryland Public School Enrollment By Race and Gender and Number of Schools, September 30, 1994; MSDE
2 Excluding Prince George's County
3 297 respondents either did not respond to race and ethnicity or provided multiple response; they are excluded from the table.
* Columns do not always add to 100% due to rounding

Questionnaire

The survey consisted of three questionnaire forms. Form One was designed for administration to 6th graders, Form Two for 8th and 10th graders, and Form Three for 12th graders. All three forms included sections on students' background characteristics; drug knowledge, attitudes, and use patterns; family relationships; and drug availability. In addition, students completing Forms Two and Three were asked about any negative effects they had experienced from substance use; parental and peer approval of substance use; and estimates of degrees of risk associated with substance use. Twelfth graders completing Form Three were asked several additional questions about alcohol, drugs, and driving. Form Three is included in Appendix B.

The content of the, alcohol, tobacco, and drug use items on the 1994 MAS questionnaire was essentially the same as those employed in the 1992 MAS. However, the questionnaire format was revised to facilitate responses. Before being pretested in classrooms, the questionnaire was reviewed by staff in the Department of Transportation, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Drug Free School staff of MSDE, and the Maryland Adolescent Survey contacts in each school system.

Form One was pilot tested in two classes in one middle school in Anne Arundel County. Particular attention was paid to the readability of items in order to determine if the grade 6 children could understand the terminology and language of substance use. Of the two classes studied, one was characterized as below reading level. Based on this pilot, appropriate adjustments were made in

presentation format and vocabulary.

Administration Procedures

In each participating school, questionnaires were administered in the classes that were identified by sampling procedures. The survey was conducted in 23 of 24 school systems during the week of December 6, 1994. Prince George's County administered the survey in April 1995.

MSDE mailed questionnaire packets to each participating school principal with instructions as to which classes were selected for the survey. Principals distributed the envelopes, which contained forms and administration instructions, to the designated survey administrator (teachers or others) for each class (Appendix C).

In most cases, on-site administration was managed by the regular classroom teachers. In a few instances, questionnaires were administered by other school personnel. Administration procedures were pilot tested with one classroom teacher in order to assure that the administration instructions were clear and their requirements were feasible. The instructions included information on how to contact their local Maryland Adolescent Survey contact or MSDE personnel if the administrator required assistance before administering the survey. Survey administrators were responsible for requesting student participation, distributing forms, delivering instructions, and returning the collected questionnaires. In addition, they were instructed to assure students of the voluntary nature of their participation and the confidentiality of their responses.

In each classroom, the questionnaires were collected from the students by one of the participants, placed in a large envelope, and sealed in order to assure respondents' privacy. School principals were instructed to return all forms (completed and blank) to MSDE.

CHAPTER III

ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND ILLICIT DRUG USE BY MARYLAND YOUTH

Table 3.1 on the following two pages presents the 1994 statistics on the extent of substance use by Maryland students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. This table summarizes the percent of students reporting substance use by grade and time period of use. Tables summarizing the percent of students reporting substance use for each local school system are presented in Appendix D. The 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS) results show that substance use patterns among Maryland's students reflect the cultural norms of American society, especially in regards to alcohol and tobacco. Alcoholic beverages are a culturally approved way of celebrating special occasions as well as socializing with friends and business associates. Smoking is regarded as a personal decision and a generally acceptable public behavior within designated areas. These uses are restricted by law to the adult population, however. In practice, as children grow to adulthood they adopt the attitudes, values, and behaviors prevalent in society, including those about drinking and smoking.

These data show that by the 12th grade, most of Maryland's youth have experimented with alcohol (78.5%) and cigarettes (53.4%) and a number use them on a regular basis (42% drank beer/wine/wine coolers 3 to 5 times or more in the last 30 days). Approximately 25% smoked half a pack a day or more in the last 30 days. As noted in Chapter VII, among the 12th grade users of these substances, many report perceived approval by parents (25.9% for beer; 25.2% for cigarettes) and friends (90.3% for beer; 81.1% for cigarettes).

Drugs such as marijuana, LSD, and PCP are illegal for all segments and age groups. In general, with the exception of marijuana, illicit drugs are much less widely used than alcohol and tobacco. Marijuana is used mainly by 10th (33.3%) and 12th graders (42.2%) and its use appears to be increasing. LSD shows an increased usage by this population as well, although the number reporting they used it in the last 30 days (6.9% of 12th graders) is still relatively small. Inhalants[1] are reported to have been used by 16.7% of 8th graders and 13.2% of 10th graders and appear to be of growing interest to 8th graders.

This chapter presents an examination of the extent of use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and inhalants by grade, gender, and race and ethnicity. The characteristics of frequent and occasional substance users are contrasted with those of nonusers in terms of race and ethnicity, gender, and age at students' first substance experience. In addition, these populations are examined for differences in academic performance, school attendance, and the age of their friends. These analyses are designed to provide policy makers, program planners, and practitioners with information which will help target their prevention/education messages and programs to assure the greatest impact.

---

[1] Not including amyl or butyl nitrates

Table 3.1: PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING SUBSTANCE USE BY GRADE LEVEL AND TIME PERIOD

State Totals

	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
Substance	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	13.4	5.4	7.5	40.2	20.8	29.0	49.7	26.7	35.9	53.4	29.9	37.6
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	3.4	1.6	2.3	9.0	5.1	7.5	12.8	5.7	9.8	17.6	7.0	12.5
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	18.8	9.9	14.3	46.0	28.3	39.8	64.7	42.9	59.6	76.3	50.8	69.2
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	7.0	3.6	5.5	30.4	18.2	27.0	48.8	29.8	44.6	62.4	34.8	54.7
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	6.2	3.0	4.4	20.7	13.4	18.1	39.5	25.4	36.3	55.3	34.2	48.6
Steroids for body building	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.5
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	2.9	1.8	2.4	19.0	13.0	17.8	33.3	22.8	31.0	42.2	25.3	37.4
Crack (rock)	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.4	2.4	3.2	2.9	1.7	2.6	3.5	1.9	2.9
Other forms of cocaine	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.7	2.7	5.8	2.9	5.1
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.7	2.7	3.5	6.4	3.7	5.7	7.1	2.9	5.9
LSD (acid, stickers)	0.9	0.7	0.8	6.4	4.2	6.0	12.3	7.5	11.8	13.3	6.9	11.9
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.6	0.5	0.5	3.6	2.4	3.5	7.0	3.8	6.6	8.7	3.7	7.6

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey, Maryland State Department of Education

Table 3.1: PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING SUBSTANCE USE BY GRADE LEVEL AND TIME PERIOD

State Totals (Continued)

	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
Substance	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	1.2	0.9	1.0	4.7	3.1	4.3	6.1	3.1	5.4	8.1	3.5	6.7
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	5.8	3.6	5.0	16.7	10.8	15.1	13.2	6.2	10.4	12.6	4.7	9.3
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.7	1.0	2.1
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.5	1.6	2.3	4.3	2.2	4.0	5.0	2.7	4.6
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.3	2.0
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	1.0	0.8	0.9	5.7	3.4	5.4	8.9	4.4	8.0	11.1	5.2	8.9
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.9	0.6	0.8	3.5	2.2	3.1	6.2	3.0	5.5	6.2	3.0	5.1
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	1.2	0.7	0.9	3.5	2.1	3.1	5.7	3.3	5.0	7.5	3.9	6.3
Any form of alcohol	19.9	10.4	15.2	49.1	31.0	42.9	66.9	45.0	61.5	78.5	53.3	72.2
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	9.4	5.9	7.6	30.9	21.4	28.5	40.2	27.4	37.1	48.1	29.9	42.7

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey, Maryland State Department of Education

Overview of Alcohol Use

Extent of use:

- Alcohol is the substance used most by Maryland students.
  - 79% of 12th graders have tried some form of alcohol.
  - 42% of those who ever drank beer/wine/wine coolers, drank them 3 or more times in the last 30 days.

- Beer/Wine/Wine Coolers is the most frequently used category of alcoholic beverage.
  - 51% of 12th graders report drinking beer/wine/wine coolers in the last 30 days.
  - 35% of 12th graders report drinking liquor in the last 30 days.

Characteristics of drinkers:

Gender

- Among the 12th grade respondents who tried some form of alcohol:
  - 52% are male.
  - 48% are female.

Age at first use

- 1/3 of students who drink beer/wine/wine coolers started early (13 to 14 years).
- Most students who try drinking liquor do so a little later.
  - 44% were 15 to 16 years old.

Race and ethnicity

- The majority of 12th graders have tried alcohol:
  - 84% of white 12th graders.
  - 76% of Hispanic 12th graders.
  - 67% of African American 12th graders.
  - 60% of Asian/Pacific Islander 12th graders.

- Frequent use of beer/wine/wine coolers:
  - 47% of white 12th graders.
  - 41% of Asian/Pacific Islander 12th graders.
  - 38% of Hispanic 12th graders.
  - 27% of African American 12th graders.

Definitions:

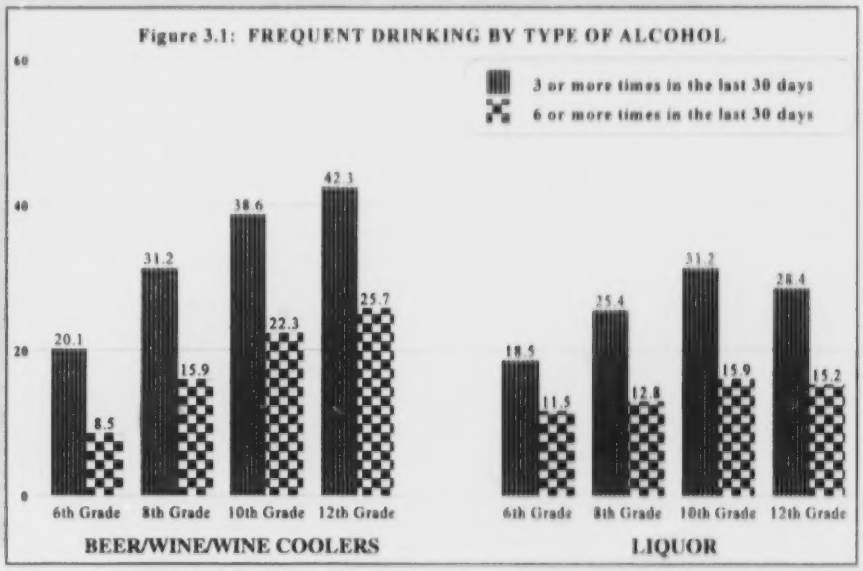
***Occasional Drinking*:**	Drank alcohol on 1 to 2 occasions in the last 30 days.
***Frequent Drinking*:**	Drank alcohol on 3 or more occasions in the last 30 days.
Beer/Wine/Wine Coolers:	For reasons of parsimony, the collective term *"Beer/Wine/Wine Coolers"* is often abbreviated as *"beer"* or *"beer/wine"* in the text, tables, and figures.
Asian/Pacific Islanders:	This group is collectively referred to as *"Asian"* in the remainder of this chapter and document.

ALCOHOL

Extent of use

Alcohol is the most widely used of all substances studied (Table 3.1, pages 10 and 11). Most Maryland high school seniors surveyed (78.5%) report that they have tried some form of alcohol. Experimentation appears to begin early in life. By the time students are 6th graders about one in five (19.9%) say they have had at least one alcohol drink "outside of religious ceremonies or sips from adults' glasses." By 8th grade, about half the students (49.1%) report having tried some form of alcohol and by 10th grade, two thirds (66.9%) have tried some form of alcohol at least once. More than half (53.3%) of the 12th grade survey respondents report having had a drink sometime in the last 30 days as did almost half (45%) the 10th graders.

Of those who drank at least once in their lives, 42.3% of seniors, 38.6% of 10th graders, 31.2% of 8th graders, and 20.1% of 6th graders report drinking beer 3 or more times in the last 30 days (Figure 3.1). A smaller, but substantial number, report drinking these substances on at least six or more occasions in the last 30 days. A quarter of the 12th graders (25.7%), a fifth of the 10th graders (22.3%), 15.9% of the 8th graders, and 8.5% of the 6th graders say they drank beer this often.



A similar pattern occurs for those who have tried a liquor such as whisky, rum, or vodka. About one fifth (18.5%) of the 6th grade respondents, a quarter (25.4%) of 8th graders, a third (31.2%) of 10th graders, and 28.4% of 12th graders report drinking liquor on 3 or more occasions in the last 30 days (Figure 3.1).

The percent of students who report drinking even more frequently in the last 30 days follows a different pattern, however. Almost the same percentage in each grade report having had liquor on 6 or more occasions in the last 30 days. About 11.5% of 6th graders, 12.8% of 8th graders, 15.9% of 10th graders, and 15.2% of 12th graders report using liquor this often (Figure 3.1).

Fairly heavy alcohol consumption is reported by a relatively large number of Maryland students,

especially among high school seniors and 10th graders (Table 3.1). More than one third (34.2%) of the seniors and one quarter (25.4%) of the 10th grade respondents say they drank 5 or more servings on the same occasion at least one time in the last 30 days. Of these, 54.6% of seniors and 38.3% of 10th graders say that they engaged in this type of consumption 3 or more times in the last 30 days.

Most of the alcohol consumed at every grade level in the last 30 days is beer rather than liquor (Table 3.1). Among the 12th grade respondents, about one third (34.8%) report that they drank liquor in the last 30 days while half (50.8%) report that they drank beer. A similar choice pattern can be seen in the 6th, 8th, and 10th grade populations: 9.9% beer vs. 3.6% liquor for 6th graders; 28.3% beer vs. 18.2% liquor for 8th graders; and 42.9% beer vs. 29.8% liquor for 10th graders.

Characteristics of 12th Graders who have used alcohol compared to those who drink frequently

Gender

Data show that, of the 12th graders who have ever tried alcohol, about the same percent are males and females. This distribution is similar for those who used beer as well as those who used liquor. Table 3.2 reveals the proportion of males and females who have ever used alcohol, are occasional users, or frequent users. In the 12th grade sample, females slightly outnumber the males in the population of those who have tried beer (48.3% male vs. 51.7% female). However, males outnumber females as frequent drinkers of these beverages (57.7% male vs. 42.3% female). A similar pattern occurs for liquor drinkers. Among those who have tried liquor at least once, females slightly outnumber males (48.3% male vs. 51.7% female), but of those that drink frequently, there are more males than females (55.9% male vs. 44.1% female). Additionally, survey data indicate only a slight difference in the number of males (50.9%) and females (49.1%) who say they had 5 or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion.

Table 3.2: ALCOHOL USE BY GENDER AMONG 12th GRADERS

Substance	*Ever Used*		*Occasional Use*		*Frequent Use*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
Liquor	*48.3*	*51.7*	*49.4*	*50.6*	*55.9*	*44.1*
Beer/Wine/ Wine Coolers	*48.3*	*51.7*	*42.2*	*57.8*	*57.7*	*42.3*

Race and Ethnicity

While survey data indicate widespread use of alcohol among 12th graders, there are racial/ethnic differences in the proportions that have tried alcoholic beverages. White respondents had the highest percentage (83.8%) of those tried alcohol at least once, followed by Hispanics (76.2%), African Americans (67.2%), and Asians (59.6%).

The data also show racial/ethnic differences among those who drank at least 3 or more times in the last 30 days. Again, white respondents had the largest percentage (46.9% beer; 29.0% liquor) of frequent drinkers, followed by Asians (40.9% beer; 24.2% liquor), Hispanics (38.3% beer; 22.8% liquor), and African Americans (26.7% beer; 27.1% liquor) (Table 3.3)

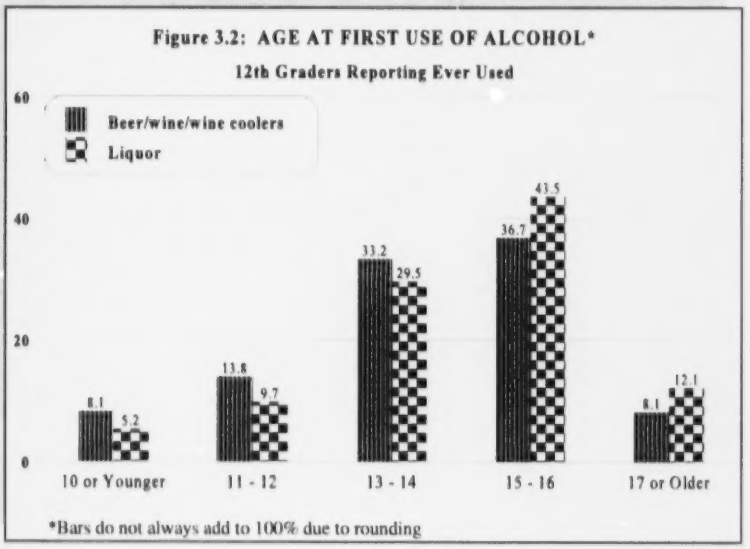
Table 3.3: ALCOHOL USE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY AMONG 12th GRADERS

Frequency of Drinking	*Asian*		*African American*		*White*		*Hispanic*	
	Beer	*Liquor*	*Beer*	*Liquor*	*Beer*	*Liquor*	*Beer*	*Liquor*
Occasional	*17.5*	*23.1*	*28.6*	*24.7*	*23.5*	*28.5*	*23.5*	*28.6*
Frequent	*40.9*	*24.2*	*26.7*	*27.1*	*46.9*	*29.0*	*38.3*	*22.8*

Age at First Use

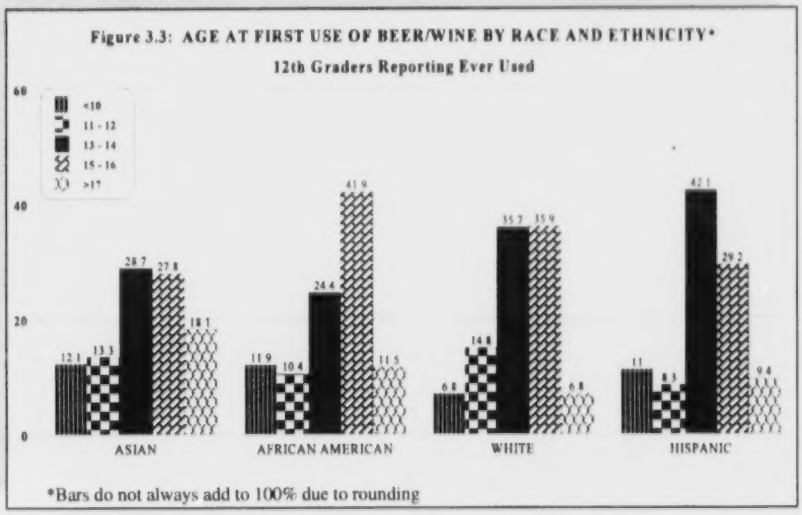
Most students who try alcohol, do so in their early and mid teens. Among students in the 12th grade sample who report that they tried drinking beer about a third (33.2%) say they were 13 to 14 years of age and another third (36.7%) between ages 15 and 16. Only a small percentage (8.1%) of respondents indicate that they had their first drink of beer before age 10 or after age 17. As with beer, most students had their first liquor drink between the ages of 13 and 16. More of them, (43.5%) however, indicate their first experience was a little later, when they were 15 to 16 years old, and fewer (5.2%) report it was before age 10 (Figure 3.2).

Age of first use does not differ greatly by gender. Among beer drinkers about two thirds of the males (65.0%) and three quarters of the females (74.5%) in 12th grade had their first beer between 13 and 16 years of age. Very few did so after 17 years of age (8.8% males vs. 7.6% females). However, more males (11.0%) than females (5.4%) report they were early users, before age 10.

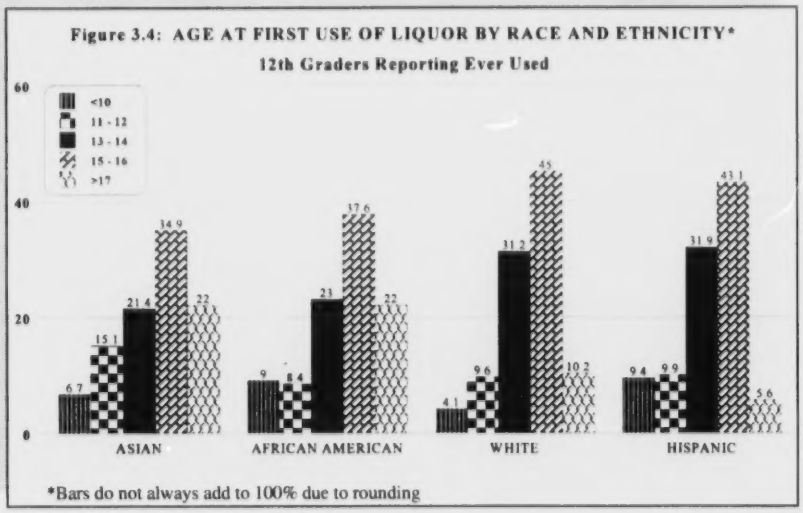


An identical pattern occurs for the 12th graders who report having used liquor at some time. About two thirds of the males (68.8%) and three quarters of the females (76.9%) had their first liquor drink between the ages of 13 and 16. Very few did so when older than 17 (12.4% males vs. 11.9% females). Again, more males (7.9%) than females (2.6%) report they were early users, before age 10.

In general, as indicated in Figure 3.3 for all racial/ethnic groups, most first experiences with alcoholic beverages were between the ages of 13 and 16. However, the data show some differences in age at first use between groups. It appears that the groups with the largest number of early beer experimenters are Asians (12.1%) and African Americans (11.9%.) Interestingly, the groups with the largest number of later experimenters with these substances also are Asian (18.1%) and African American (11.5%).



Hispanic (9.4%) and African American (9.0%) students are most likely to try liquor at age 10 or younger. On the other end of the scale, 22% of Asian and African American youth try liquor at age 17 or older (Figure 3.4).



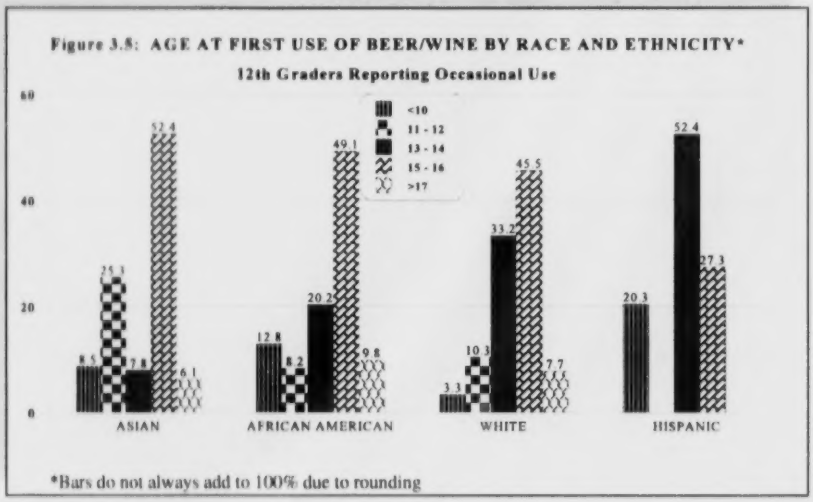
Comparison of Nondrinkers, Occasional Drinkers, and Frequent Drinkers

Comparison of respondents from the 12th grade sample show only slight variations in the percent of males and females who report occasional or frequent alcohol use in the last 30 days. See Table 3.2 for the comparison between occasional and frequent users by gender. Data show that there are slightly fewer males and more females among the population of occasional beer and liquor drinkers (beer: 42.2% males and 57.8% females; liquor: 49.4% males vs. 50.6% females). This relationship reverses among the more frequent drinkers. Males in this group outnumber females for both types of alcohol (beer: 57.7% males vs. 42.3% females; liquor: 55.9% males vs. 44.1% females).

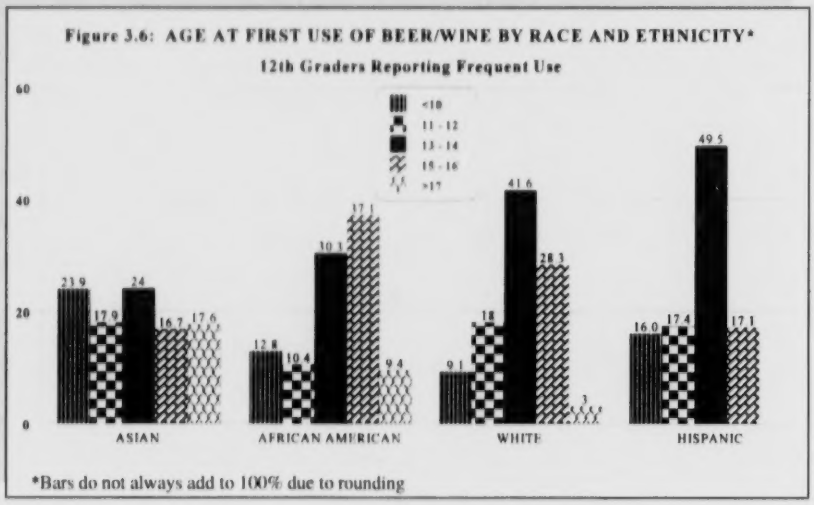
Comparison of occasional and frequent drinkers by race and ethnicity show only small differences among groups in the occasional drinkers category. See Table 3.3 for the comparison between occasional and frequent users of alcohol by race and ethnicity. Between 17-29% of each group reports drinking beer 1 to 2 times in the last 30 days and between 23-29% of each group reports drinking liquor that often. Differences are somewhat larger between groups in the population reporting having alcohol 3 to 5 times or more in the last 30 days. Almost half of the white population (46.9%) say they drank beer this often as compared to 40.9% of Asian, 38.3% of Hispanic and 26.7% of African American students. Statistics on frequent liquor drinking by each group show that whites again are the group with the largest percentage of frequent drinkers (29.0%), followed close behind by African Americans (27.1%), Asians (24.2%), and Hispanics (22.8%). In general, these data reveal a pattern of relatively frequent beer drinking in all racial/ethnic groups in the 12th grade sample.

A large proportion of the students in each racial/ethnic group report that they frequently had 5 or more drinks at a sitting in the last 30 days. Almost two thirds (64.0%) of the white respondents, nearly half (49.3%) of the Hispanic, a third (31.3%) of African American, and a quarter (29.4%) of Asian students indicate that they did this 3 to 5 times or more in the last 30 days.

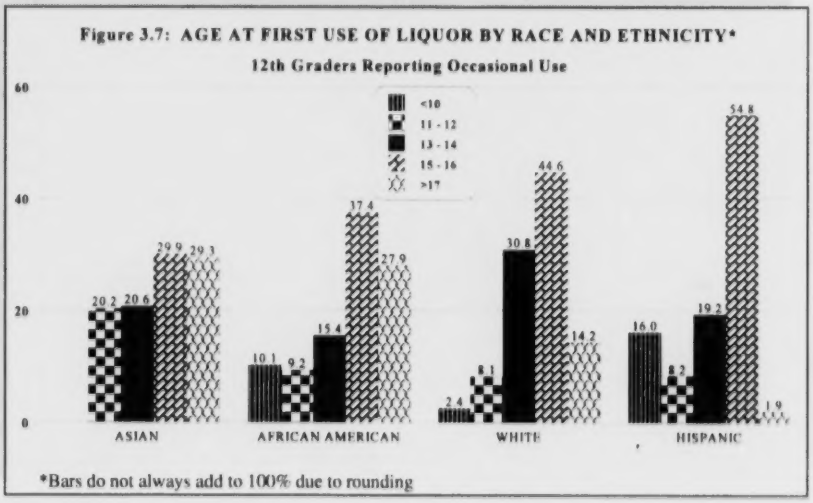
Age at first use among 12th grade respondents who are occasional beer drinkers also differs considerably between groups. Hispanic students have the largest percentage of early drinkers, 20.3% indicating that they tried their first drink at age 10 or younger. The group which has the highest percentage of later drinkers are African Americans, 9.8% of whom report their first experience when age 17 or older. Most occasional drinkers of each racial/ethnic group say that they first had beer between 13 and 16 years of age (Figure 3.5).

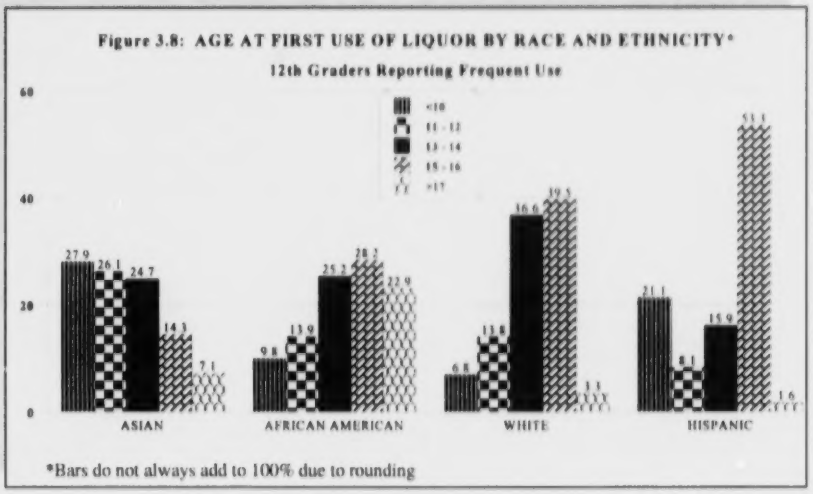


The pattern of first use differs for those identified as frequent drinkers of beer. Among frequent drinkers, the group with the greatest percentage of early drinkers is Asians (23.9%). A substantial number of Asians (17.6%) were among the latest (at age 17 or older) of the frequent users to try them for the first time. Most Hispanic students who are frequent beer drinkers began before age 15 while in all other groups, most began between 13 and 16 years of age, as did the occasional drinkers (Figure 3.6).



As among occasional drinkers, the group with the largest percentage of early liquor users, at 10 years old or younger, is Hispanics (16.0%). The Asian (29.3%) and African American (27.9%) groups have the highest percent of those who try liquor later, at age 17 or older (Figure 3.7). Among those who indicate that they are frequent liquor drinkers, the group with the greatest percentage of early liquor drinkers were Asians (27.9%) and Hispanics (21.1%). African American students (22.9%) were the group with the highest percentage of later liquor drinkers (Figure 3.8).





As indicated earlier, the survey collected information on several characteristics of the respondents. These data show that respondents who are nondrinkers report the highest mean GPA for the last year, followed by occasional drinkers. Frequent drinkers have the lowest GPAs. Respondents who say they have never drank beer reported the highest mean GPA for the last year (2.94), followed by occasional drinkers (2.73), and frequent drinkers (2.59). A similar pattern occurs for liquor. Those who report never drinking liquor had the highest GPA (2.86), those who report occasional use had a lower GPA (2.67), and those who report frequent use have the lowest GPA (2.57). There is little difference in the GPAs of frequent beer or liquor drinkers (2.59 and 2.57, respectively).

As a category, respondents who never used alcohol report fewer unexcused absences than occasional drinkers. Those who never used beer report fewer unexcused absences (81.3% report none) than occasional drinkers (69.1% report none). Similarly, those who never used liquor report fewer unexcused absences (78.3% report none) than occasional drinkers (61.6% report none). Frequent drinkers of beer and liquor report the largest number of unexcused absences, defined as greater than 20 days (1.5% of beer drinkers and 2.1% of liquor drinkers).

Comparison of reported ages of friends among these three populations reveal that in general, more of the nondrinking population have the same age friends than frequent drinkers of either beer or liquor (49.6% nondrinkers vs. 46.0% frequent beer drinkers; 48.6% nondrinkers vs. 41.6% frequent liquor drinkers). The opposite is evident for the number reporting that their friends are older than themselves (11.6% nondrinkers vs. 16.5% frequent beer drinkers; 13.5% nondrinkers vs. 19.1% frequent liquor drinkers). Frequent users of alcohol appear to associate with people who are older than themselves.

Overview of Cigarette Use

Extent of use:

- Cigarettes are the second most frequently used substance.
- Of the 12th graders surveyed:
  - 53% have smoked cigarettes.
  - 26% of those who have ever smoked, smoked ½ pack per day in the last 30 days.

Characteristics of smokers:

Gender

- Similar percentages of 12th grade males and females have tried cigarettes and similar percentages smoke at least ½ pack per day.

Age at first use

- 34% of 12th graders started smoking before age 13.
- 59% of 12th graders first tried smoking between the ages of 13 and 16.
- More males than females started smoking at age 10 or younger.
- Most ½ pack per day smokers started between the ages of 11 and 14.

Race and ethnicity

- Cigarettes have been tried by:
  - 61% of white 12th graders.
  - 60% of Hispanic 12th graders.
  - 36% of Asian 12th graders.
  - 33% of African American 12th graders.

- Among 12th grade smokers:
  - 29% of whites smoke ½ pack or more per day.
  - 20% of Asians smoke ½ pack or more per day.
  - 19% of Hispanics smoke ½ pack or more per day.
  - 11% of African Americans smoke ½ pack or more per day.

Definitions:

Regular Smokers: Smoked at least one-half pack (10 cigarettes) daily in the last 30 days.
Casual Smokers: Smoked less than 1 to 5 cigarettes daily in the last 30 days.

CIGARETTES

Extent of use

Of all substances studied, cigarettes are the second most widely used by Maryland's youth. Survey data show (Table 3.1, pages 10 and 11) that in the 12th grade sample more than half (53.4%) of the students have at least experimented with cigarettes and almost one third (29.9%) have smoked during the last 30 days. Most experimentation appears to have begun between 6th and 8th grades. By the 8th grade 40.2% report trying cigarettes compared to only 13.4% of the 6th grade sample. Data also show a relative constancy in the percentage who have smoked in the last 30 days from 8th to 12th grade (20.8% of 8th graders; 26.7% of 10th graders; and 29.9% of 12th graders) implying that the proportion of recent smokers does not change greatly after 8th grade.

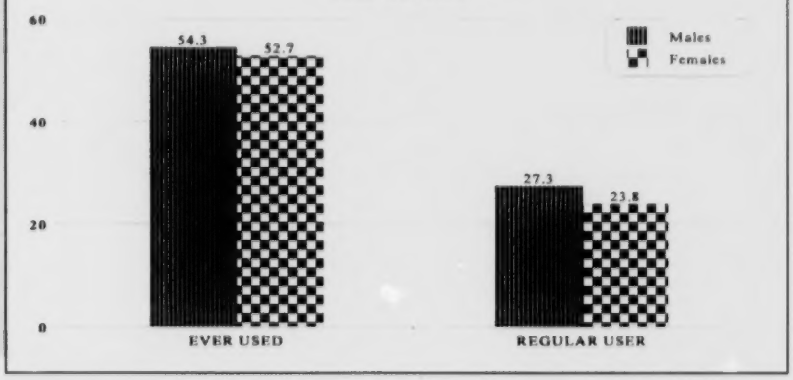
According to this survey, a number of Maryland students qualify as regular smokers. Although regular smoking was reported by only 4.1% of the 6th grade sample, the number increases with grade level. Among the 8th grade sample, 10.5% reported smoking at least one half pack per day, as do 20.2% of the 10th graders and 25.6% of the 12th graders. Of these regular smokers, 43% of the 8th graders, 56.7% of the 10th graders, and 55.7% of the 12th graders say they tried to quit smoking but were unsuccessful.

Characteristics of 12th Graders who have ever smoked cigarettes compared to regular smokers

Gender

About half the male and female 12th grade sample (Figure 3.9) reported that they have smoked cigarettes at least once (54.3% male vs. 52.7% female). About a quarter of the sample (27.3% male vs. 23.8% female) may be characterized as regular smokers. Males slightly outnumber the females in the group that have tried cigarettes at least once as well as among regular smokers.

Figure 3.9: CIGARETTE USE BY GENDER
12th Graders

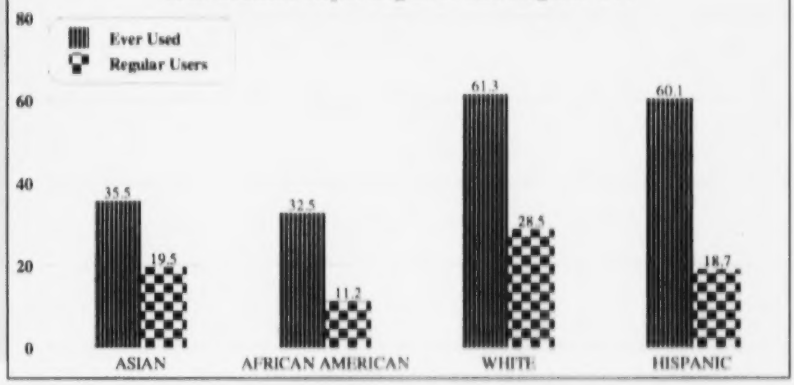


Race and Ethnicity

By 12th grade the data show substantial racial/ethnic differences in the proportions of the respondents who have tried smoking cigarettes (Figure 3.10). Over 60% of the white (61.3%) and Hispanic (60.1%) high school seniors say they have tried cigarettes at least one time compared with half as many Asian (35.5%) and African American (32.5%) respondents.

The data show similar racial/ethnic differences among regular smokers. As in the "ever used" population, the group with the highest percentage is white (28.5%), followed by Asians (19.5%), Hispanics (18.7%), and African Americans (11.2%).

Figure 3.10: CIGARETTE USE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
12th Graders Reporting Ever and Regular Use



Age at First Use

Age at first use is reported for all respondents who ever used cigarettes. Most students who try cigarettes, do so in their early teens. Among students in the 12th grade sample who report that they tried cigarettes, more than half (59.4%) began their experimentation between the ages of 13 and 16 (Table 3.4). A third (34.1%), however, had their first smoking experience relatively early in life, before they were 13 years of age; while 11.5% reported first smoking when they were age 10 or younger. Very few (6.6%) had their first cigarette when they were 17 or older.

Table 3.4: AGE AT FIRST USE OF CIGARETTES BY GENDER
12th Graders Reporting Ever Used

Gender	*10 or Younger*	*11 - 12*	*13 - 14*	*15 - 16*	*17 or Older*
All	*11.5*	*22.6*	*30.4*	*29.0*	*6.6*
Males	*15.2*	*22.5*	*27.2*	*28.6*	*6.5*
Females	*7.9*	*22.6*	*33.4*	*29.3*	*6.7*

There are more males (15.2%) than females (7.9%) in the age 10 or younger bracket. Females (33.4%) outnumber males (27.2%), however, among those who report that they tried their first cigarette between 13 and 14 years of age. The majority of both males (55.8%) and females (62.7%) who had ever used cigarettes, first smoked as early teens, between the ages of 13 and 16 (Table 3.4).

The largest group of older first users (17 or older) are Asians (13.0%). As is true for the "ever used" group in general, most first experiences with cigarettes are reported by all racial/ethnic groups to have occurred between 13 and 16 years of age (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: AGE AT FIRST USE OF CIGARETTES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY*
12th Graders Reporting Ever Used

Age	*Asian*	*African American*	*White*	*Hispanic*
10 or Younger	*13.4*	*16.4*	*10.3*	*16.1*
11 - 12	*18.4*	*24.6*	*22.7*	*17.1*
13 - 14	*23.5*	*27.2*	*30.9*	*34.8*
15 - 16	*31.6*	*21.8*	*29.9*	*26.8*
17 or Older	*13.0*	*9.9*	*5.9*	*5.2*

*Columns do not always add to 100% due to rounding

Comparison of Regular, Casual, and Nonsmokers

Comparison of respondents from the 12th grade group of regular users with those who smoked only a few cigarettes per day during the last 30 days show variations in age at first use by race and ethnicity. As in the "ever used" group in general, most casual smokers (i.e., less than 1 to 5 cigarettes per day in the last 30 days) indicate that they tried their first cigarette between the ages of 13 and 16 (Table 3.6). Hispanic students differed from other groups of casual smokers in that more than half (57.3%) first smoked between the ages of 15 and 16.

Table 3.6: AGE AT FIRST USE OF CIGARETTES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY*
12th Graders Reporting Casual Use

Age	*Asian*	*African American*	*White*	*Hispanic*
10 or Younger	*8.9*	*2.7*	*6.1*	*3.9*
11 - 12	*2.3*	*29.4*	*13.7*	*4.8*
13 - 14	*34.5*	*20.3*	*31.3*	*28.2*
15 - 16	*37.7*	*34.1*	*37.9*	*57.3*
17 or Older	*16.6*	*13.7*	*11.1*	*5.8*

*Columns do not always add to 100% due to rounding

Table 3.7 below indicates that, in the group of regular smokers, most Hispanics (73.8%) and whites (66.0%) had their first cigarette between 11 and 14 years of age. Most Asians (54.9%) had their first cigarette early, between 11 and 12 years of age. About a third (34.9%) of the African American respondents who smoke regularly began when they were 13 to 14 years old. However, a sizeable percentage also reported beginning older. Almost a third (30.4%) say they started between ages 15 and 16 and a fifth (21.9%) at age 17 or older. African Americans are the only group of regular smokers who have a substantial proportion of first users in the age 17 and older category.

Table 3.7: AGE AT FIRST USE OF CIGARETTES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY*
12th Graders Reporting Regular Use

Age	*Asian*	*African American*	*White*	*Hispanic*
10 or Younger	3.0	10.3	12.8	13.0
11 - 12	54.9	2.5	30.8	30.8
13 - 14	20.6	34.9	35.2	43.0
15 - 16	21.5	30.4	19.1	13.1
17 or Older	0.0	21.9	2.1	0.0

*Columns do not always add to 100% due to rounding

The survey collected information on a number of respondent attributes including self reported grade point average (GPA), age of friends, and number of unexcused absences from school. These data show that respondents who have never smoked reported the highest mean GPA for the last year (2.89), followed by casual smokers (2.67), and regular smokers (2.27).

Unexcused absences follow a similar pattern. Respondents who never smoked reported fewer unexcused absences than casual smokers. Regular smokers report the largest number.

Comparison of reported ages of friends among these three groups reveal that more of the "never smoked" group had the same age friends and this number declines as smoking increases from casual to regular smokers. The reverse trend is evident for the number reporting that their friends are older than themselves. More of the regular smokers said they have older friends, followed by casual smokers, and the "never smoked" population.

Overview of Marijuana Use

Extent of use:

- Marijuana is the third most used substance by Maryland's 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.
  - 42% of the 12th graders have tried it.
  - 25% of the 12th graders used it within the last 30 days.
  - 42% of 12th graders, who are recent users, used marijuana 3 or more times in the last 30 days.

Characteristics of marijuana users:

Gender

- Among those 12th graders who have tried marijuana:
  - 54% are male.
  - 46% are female.
- Among those 12th graders who used marijuana 3 or more times in the last 30 days:
  - 61% are male.
  - 39% are female.

Age at first use

- 52% of 12th graders tried marijuana between 15 and 16 years of age, including:
  - 48% of male users.
  - 56% of female users.

Race and ethnicity

- Marijuana has been tried by:
  - 47% of Hispanic 12th graders.
  - 45% of white 12th graders.
  - 36% of African American 12th graders.
  - 28% of Asian 12th graders.

- Among the 12th graders who used marijuana 3 or more times in the last 30 days:
  - 75% are white.
  - 19% are African American.
  - 3% are Hispanic.
  - 2% are Asian.

Definitions:

Occasional Use: Smoked marijuana on 1 to 2 occasions in the last 30 days.
Frequent Use: Smoked marijuana on 3 or more occasions in the last 30 days.

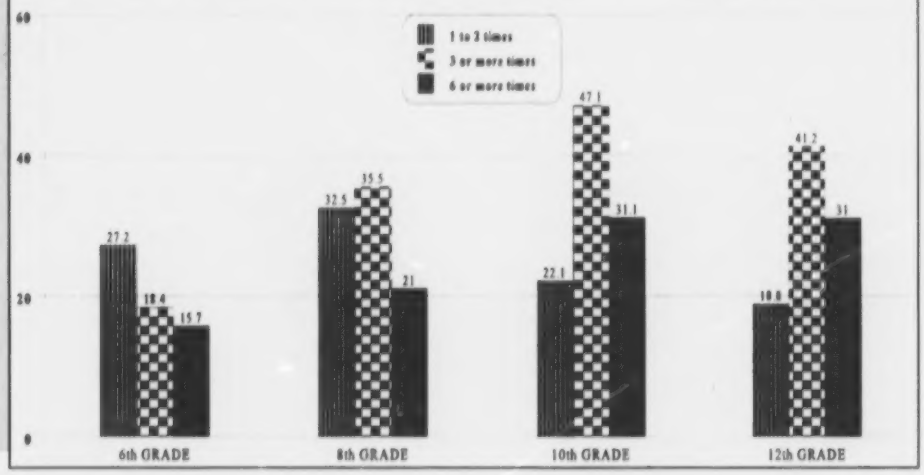
MARIJUANA

Extent of use

Marijuana is the third most widely used substance (Table 3.1, pages 10 and 11). By 12th grade, almost half (42.2%) of the Maryland students surveyed report they have tried marijuana and a quarter (25.3%) have used it in the last 30 days. Little appears to be used before 8th grade. Nearly a fifth (19.0%) of the 8th graders say they have tried it at least one time and 13.0% report using it in the last 30 days. Use climbs substantially among the 10th graders, a third (33.3%) of whom report trying the drug and 22.8% using it in the last 30 days.

Of those who used marijuana in the last 30 days, a large percentage did so relatively frequently. Of the recent users, almost half of the 12th graders (41.2%), 47.1% of 10th graders, 35.5% of 8th graders, and 18.4% of 6th graders report using it 3 or more times in the last 30 days (Figure 3.11). A smaller but substantial number of the last 30 day users report marijuana use on at least six or more occasions during this period. Almost a third (31%) of the 12th graders and 10th graders (31.1%), a fifth (21%) of the 8th graders, and 15.7% of the 6th graders say they used marijuana this often.

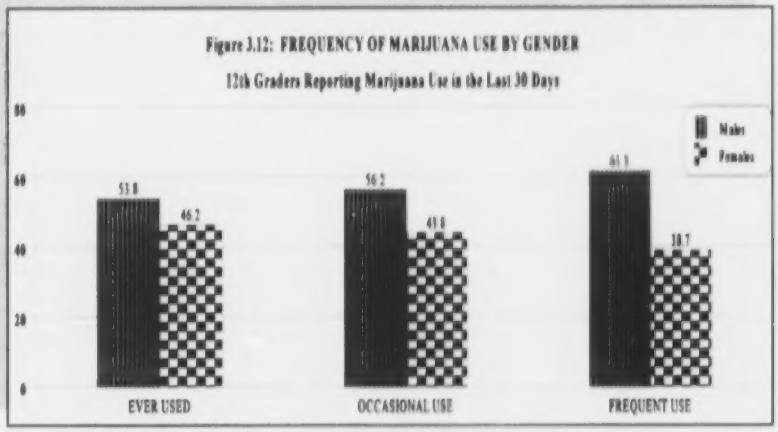
Figure 3.11: FREQUENCY OF MARIJUANA USE IN THE LAST 30 DAYS BY GRADE



Characteristics of 12th Graders who have ever used marijuana compared to those who use marijuana frequently

Gender

Males slightly outnumber females in the 12th grade sample of those who have ever tried marijuana (53.8% male vs. 46.2% female). This pattern also holds for those who are occasional users (56.2% male vs. 43.8% female). Of those who report using marijuana frequently, 61.3% are male and 38.7% female (Figure 3.12).



Race and Ethnicity

As with other substances studied, the survey data reveal racial/ethnic differences in the proportions that have ever tried marijuana (Table 3.8). About the same percentage of Hispanic (47.4%) and white (44.8%) 12th graders say that they have tried marijuana at least once. Marijuana use was reported by somewhat smaller proportions of the African American (35.7%) and Asian (28.2%) populations.

Table 3.8: PERCENT OF EACH RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP THAT HAVE EVER USED AND NEVER USED MARIJUANA
12th Graders

Frequency of Marijuana Use	*Asian*	*African American*	*White*	*Hispanic*
Ever Used	*28.2*	*35.7*	*44.8*	*47.4*
Never Used	*71.8*	*64.3*	*55.2*	*52.6*

Within the marijuana using population, data show that the groups with the highest percentage of occasional users are Asians (29.4%) and Hispanics (27.3%) (Table 3.9). White and African American respondents, however, are the groups with the highest percentage of frequent users (41.8% and 40.2%, respectively).

Table 3.9: MARIJUANA USE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
12th Graders

Frequency of Use	*Asian*	*African American*	*White*	*Hispanic*
Occasional	*29.4*	*15.6*	*19.0*	*27.3*
Frequent	*31.4*	*40.2*	*41.8*	*39.0*

Age at First Use

Most students who try marijuana do so between the ages of 13 and 16. Among students in the 12th grade sample who reported that they had tried marijuana, about a fifth (21.5%) say they were 13 to 14 years of age and half (51.6%) between ages 15 and 16. Only a small number of respondents (3%) indicated that they used marijuana before age 10. Additionally, 18.1% say they first used it at age 17 or older (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: AGE AT FIRST USE OF MARIJUANA BY GENDER
12th Graders Reporting Ever Used*

Age	*All*	*Males*	*Females*
10 or Younger	*3.0*	*4.1*	*1.8*
11 - 12	*5.7*	*7.0*	*4.3*
13 - 14	*21.5*	*23.4*	*19.3*
15 - 16	*51.6*	*48.2*	*55.6*
17 or Older	*18.1*	*17.4*	*19.0*

*Columns do not always add to 100% due to rounding

Age at first use is about the same for males and females. About half of the males (48.2%) and females (55.6%) indicate that they first tried marijuana when they were 15 or 16 years old. Almost a quarter of the males (23.4%) and a fifth of the females (19.3%) were 13 or 14 years old when they first used marijuana (Table 3.10).

In all racial/ethnic groups in the 12th grade sample, most first experiences with marijuana were between the ages of 15 and 16 (Table 3.11). In all groups, however, a number tried it when they were between ages 13 and 14 and many waited until they were 17 or older. The data do show some differences in age at first use between racial/ethnic groups. It appears that the earliest experimenters with marijuana are Hispanic students. About 15.4% of these respondents tried marijuana when age 12 or younger. African American youth are the latest starters. Almost a third of this group (30%) report their first experience with marijuana was not until they were 17 years of age or older.

Table 3.11: AGE AT FIRST USE OF MARIJUANA BY RACE AND ETHNICITY*
12th Graders Reporting Ever Used, Occasional Use, and Frequent Use

Age	Asian	African American	White	Hispanic
Ever Used				
10 or Younger	2.2	2.5	3.0	5.4
11 - 12	3.2	6.6	5.7	10.0
13 - 14	23.5	16.2	22.4	22.1
15 - 16	48.6	44.7	53.9	45.7
17 or Older	22.5	30.0	14.7	16.9
Occasional Users				
10 or Younger	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
11 - 12	0.0	3.3	1.5	16.0
13 - 14	27.7	0.5	16.3	24.9
15 - 16	71.3	39.2	54.1	6.7
17 or Older	1.0	57.1	26.7	52.5
Frequent Users				
10 or Younger	7.1	4.1	4.6	13.9
11 - 12	7.5	9.8	10.8	10.0
13 - 14	50.5	22.9	28.7	24.8
15 - 16	6.9	43.5	48.3	44.8
17 or Older	28.1	19.8	7.5	6.5

*Columns do not always add to 100% due to rounding

Comparison of Occasional, Frequent, and Nonusers of Marijuana

Comparison of respondents from the 12th grade sample show that among occasional users, males begin somewhat earlier than females (25.0% male vs. 10.1% female) at age 14 or younger (Table 3.12). This gender pattern appears to be characteristic of the frequent user population as well. However, in this group of users many more begin using marijuana even earlier. Data show that almost half the males (48.3%) and 34.8% of the females were introduced to marijuana by 14 years of age.

Table 3.12: AGE AT FIRST USE OF MARIJUANA BY GENDER*
12th Graders Reporting Occasional or Frequent Use

Age	*Occasional Users*		*Frequent Users*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
10 or Younger	*1.6*	*0.2*	*6.3*	*2.8*
11 - 12	*3.3*	*1.0*	*12.0*	*7.2*
13 - 14	*20.1*	*8.9*	*30.0*	*24.8*
15 - 16	*42.4*	*59.3*	*42.3*	*54.1*
17 or Older	*32.6*	*30.7*	*9.4*	*11.2*

*Columns do not always add to 100% due to rounding

Comparison of occasional and frequent marijuana users by race and ethnicity show substantial differences between groups (Table 3.11). Among the occasional marijuana users, more than half of the African American (57.1%) and Hispanic (52.5%) students reported they were age 17 or older when they first used it. Most Asian (71.3%) and white (54.1%) occasional users say they were between ages 15 and 16 when they first tried marijuana. In addition, very few (3.8%) of the African American population of occasional users report that they tried it before age 15.

In most racial/ethnic groups, the majority of frequent users report that they first used marijuana between ages 15 and 16 (Table 3.11). The earliest group is Hispanic (23.9% before age 13). The data also show that, in general, the frequent users began earlier than the occasional users.

Comparisons were made of reported GPAs, unexcused absences, and ages of friends of the 12th grade never users, occasional users, and frequent marijuana users. Students who report that they have never used marijuana have the highest GPA (2.90), followed by occasional users (2.61), and frequent users who have the lowest (2.44).

Unexcused absences follow a similar pattern. As a category, respondents who never use marijuana report fewer unexcused absences than occasional users. Nearly three quarters (76.7%) of nonusers report no absences as compared to 60.9% of occasional users and 45.6% of frequent users.

Comparison of reported ages of friends among these three populations reveal that in general, more of the never used marijuana population have the same age friends compared to frequent users (50.3% vs. 39.5%). The opposite is evident for the number reporting that their friends are older than themselves (13.6% of the never users vs. 18.2% of the frequent users). These data show little difference between the never users and the occasional users in the age pattern of associations, however.

Overview of Inhalant Use

Extent of use:

- Inhalants are the fourth most frequently used substance by 8th and 10th graders.
  - 17.1% of 8th graders used inhalants.
  - 13.7% of 10th graders used inhalants.

- Among glue and aerosol users are:
  - 16.7% of 8th graders.
  - 13.2% of 10th graders.
  - 12.6% of 12th graders.

- 2.7% of 12th graders used amyl/butyl nitrates.

Characteristics of users of inhalants (glue, aerosols, amyl/butyl nitrates):

Gender

- There are no gender differences among 8th grade ever users.
- Among 12th grade ever users:
  - 55% are male.
  - 45% are female.

Age at first use

- Of those who have used inhalants:
  - Most 8th graders first use them between ages 11 to 14.
  - Most 12th graders first use them between ages 13 to 16.

Race and ethnicity

- Use most frequent among:
  - 21% of 8th grade white students.
  - 20% of 8th grade Hispanic students.
  - 18% of 12th grade white students.
  - 13% of 12th grade Hispanic students.

Definitions:

Occasional Use: Used inhalants on 1 to 2 occasions in the last 30 days.
Frequent Use: Used inhalants on 3 or more occasions in the last 30 days.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

INHALANTS

Extent of use

Two groups of substances are classified as inhalants. The first group is that class of legally obtainable everyday products such as glue and aerosol sprays which may be misused to "get high." The second group of inhalants include amyl and butyl nitrates.

Glue and aerosol sprays as a source of intoxication appear to appeal more to younger students. Data from this survey (Table 3.1, pages 10 and 11) show that there are more 8th graders (16.7%) who report ever using these substances than 10th graders (13.2%), and more 10th graders than 12th graders (12.6%). This pattern indicates an increasing trend among younger students in Maryland.

Data on amyl and butyl nitrates reveal that these are used by relatively few students in every grade studied. Only 2.7% of the 12th grade sample report ever using these substances. However, unlike other inhalants, use increases slightly with grade level.

Use of glue and aerosols as intoxicants in the last 30 days is most common among 8th grade respondents. Data show that 3.6% of 6th graders, 10.8% of 8th graders, 6.2% of 10th graders, and 4.7% of 12th graders have used these inhalants in the last 30 days. Amyl and butyl nitrate use in the last 30 days was quite small, but show a similar pattern of greatest use by 8th (1.2%) and 10th graders (1.4%). While the extent of use of inhalants by youngsters is substantially less than that of cigarettes or alcohol, as a category, they are the third most used substance by 6th graders and the fourth most used substance by 8th graders.

The percentages of the 8th and 12th graders that may be classified as ever users, occasional users, or frequent users of inhalants (including both household products and amyl/butyl nitrates) are relatively small. Use of some type of inhalant is reported by 17.1% of 8th graders and 13.7% of 12th graders. Occasional inhalant use is reported by only 6.4% of 8th graders and 3.1% of 12th graders. Frequent use is reported by 4.6% of 8th graders and 2.1% of 12th graders.

Characteristics of 8th and 12th Graders who have ever used any type of Inhalants (glue, aerosols, amyl and butyl nitrates) compared to those who use them occasionally or frequently

Gender

There are no differences in the gender of the 8th graders who report they have ever used inhalants. Of the users, 49.8% are male and 50.2% are female (Table 3.13). However, among the population of 8th graders who are occasional users of inhalants, there appears to be more female students (55.5%) than male (45.5%). As with other substances, males outnumber the females among the frequent users (50.9% vs. 49.1%).

In the 12th grade sample, of those who report having tried any type of inhalants, males outnumber females (55.0% vs. 45.0%). This pattern also holds for those who are occasional users. Of those who report using inhalants occasionally in the last 30 days, 51.4% are male and 48.6% female. The relative difference between the proportion of male and female users increases substantially among those who indicate that they are frequent users of inhalants. In this population, 69.0% are male and 31.0% female.

Table 3.13: FREQUENCY OF INHALANT USE BY GENDER

	8th Grade			12th Grade		
Gender	**Ever Used**	**Occasional Use**	**Frequent Use**	**Ever Used**	**Occasional Use**	**Frequent Use**
Males	49.8	44.5	50.9	55.0	51.4	69.0
Females	50.2	55.5	49.1	45.0	48.6	31.0

Race and Ethnicity

Survey data show that there are racial/ethnic differences in the proportions that have ever tried inhalants (Table 3.14). In the 8th grade population, the groups with the highest proportion to say they have tried them are whites (20.7%) and Hispanics (19.5%). A relatively small percentage of Asians (13.7%) and African American students (9.0%) report ever using inhalants. The same is true of the 12th grade respondents. Again, the groups with the highest proportion to say they have tried them are whites (17.7%) and Hispanics (13.3%). Only 3.1% of the 12th grade African American respondents report ever using inhalants.

Table 3.14: PERCENT OF EACH RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP THAT HAVE EVER USED AND NEVER USED INHALANTS*
8th and 12th Graders

Inhalant Use	**Asian**	**African American**	**White**	**Hispanic**
Grade 8				
Ever	13.7	9.0	20.7	19.5
Never	84.6	89.0	78.1	76.7
Grade 12				
Ever	6.3	3.1	17.7	13.3
Never	92.8	94.8	81.6	86.7

*Columns do not always add to 100% because some respondents declined to provide information on inhalant use

Age at First Use

Most 8th grade students (82.3%) who tried inhalants, report that they did so between the ages of 11 and 14 (Table 3.15). Almost half (45.6%) say they were 11 to 12 years of age and a third (36.7%) between ages 13 and 14. There were as many as 17.6% who indicated that they first used inhalants at age 10 or younger.

In the 12th grade sample, most students (64.0%) who tried inhalants did so between the ages of 13 and 16. A quarter (27.1%) say they were 13 to 14 years of age and a third (36.9%) between ages 15 and 16. About 8.2% of respondents indicate that they first used inhalants at age 10 or younger. However, as many as 19.3% say they first used them at age 17 or older.

Table 3.15: AGE AT FIRST USE OF INHALANTS*

Age	*All*	*Males*	*Females*
Grade 8			
10 or Younger	17.6	19.1	16.1
11 - 12	45.6	45.0	46.1
13 - 14	36.7	35.8	37.6
15 - 16	0.2	0.2	0.1
17 or Older	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade 12			
10 or Younger	8.2	10.8	5.0
11 - 12	8.6	8.6	8.5
13 - 14	27.1	22.5	32.7
15 - 16	36.9	37.4	36.3
17 or Older	19.3	20.8	17.4

*Columns do not always add to 100% due to rounding

There appear to be only small gender differences in age at first use of inhalants in the 8th grade sample of respondents (Table 3.15). However, among 12th graders, males start using inhalants earlier than females. About 10.8% of the males report first using inhalants at age 10 or younger, compared with only 5.0% of females. More of the females report later first experiences with inhalants, between the ages of 13 and 16 (69.0%), than the males (59.9%).

Analysis of gender differences in age at first use among occasional and frequent users reveals that in the 8th grade sample, female occasional users begin slightly earlier than the males. More than half (56.0%) of these female respondents report that they first tried inhalants at age 12 or younger compared to 48.9% of the males. Among the 8th grade frequent user population, however, gender differences in age at first use are small (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16: AGE AT FIRST USE OF INHALANTS BY GENDER
8th Graders Reporting Occasional or Frequent Use

Age	Occasional Users		Frequent Users	
	Males	Females[1]	Males	Females
10 or Younger	7.9	6.7	31.5	34.3
11 - 12	41.0	49.3	41.5	41.8
13 - 14	50.6	42.9	27.0	23.6
15 - 16	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
17 or Older	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]1.2% of female occasional users reported not using inhalants in the last 30 days

Data show almost no gender differences among the 12th grade occasional users, but substantial differences in the 12th grade frequent user population. In this group, males begin earlier than females. Almost a third (32.2%) of the males first tried inhalants at 12 years of age or younger compared to 16.7% of the females. Most females (50.8%) indicate that they were 13 or 14 when they first tried inhalants whereas nearly a quarter of the males report their first experience was at age 10 or younger, a quarter at ages 15 or 16, and another quarter when they were 17 or older (Table 3.17).

Table 3.17: AGE AT FIRST USE OF INHALANTS BY GENDER*
12th Graders Reporting Occasional or Frequent Use

Age	Occasional Users		Frequent Users	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
10 or Younger	7.5	7.4	22.4	4.3
11 - 12	8.9	6.0	9.8	12.4
13 - 14	25.2	25.4	17.5	50.8
15 - 16	31.8	28.4	24.3	15.6
17 or Older	26.6	32.9	26.1	17.0

*Columns do not always add to 100% due to rounding

Data on age at first use of racial/ethnic groups reveal that for all but Hispanics, the most frequent age at first use in the 8th grade sample was between ages 11 and 12 (Table 3.18). Most of the Hispanic 8th graders (50.4%) report their first use between ages 13 and 14. Asian respondents in this grade were the earliest to try inhalants, with 29.7% starting at age 10 or younger.

Table 3.18: AGE AT FIRST USE OF INHALANTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY*
8th Graders Reporting Ever Used, Occasional Use, and Frequent Use

Age	*Asian*	*African American*	*White*	*Hispanic*
Ever Used				
10 or Younger	29.7	20.2	17.0	13.8
11 - 12	41.7	51.3	45.0	34.9
13 - 14	28.6	28.5	37.9	50.4
15 - 16	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0
17 or Older	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Occasional Users				
10 or Younger	0.0	11.3	7.3	0.0
11 - 12	37.7	49.3	44.4	45.9
13 - 14	62.3	39.3	48.0	54.1
15 - 16	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
17 or Older	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Frequent Users				
10 or Younger	27.8	34.5	34.2	24.0
11 - 12	72.3	43.1	42.5	8.3
13 - 14	0.0	22.4	23.3	64.4
15 - 16	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
17 or Older	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Columns do not always add to 100% due to rounding

In the 12th grade sample, most first experiences with inhalants were between the ages of 13 and 16 years (Table 3.19). African American respondents were the earliest experimenters with inhalants. About a fifth (21.0%) of the African American 12th grade students who reported using inhalants at least once, did so at age 10 or younger. However, most African Americans (39.0%) and Asians (72.7%) report that their first experience was when they were 13 to 14 years of age. Most whites (38.3%) and Hispanics (53.0%) say theirs was between ages 15 and 16.

Table 3.19: AGE AT FIRST USE OF INHALANTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY*
12th Graders Reporting Ever Used

Age	*Asian*	*African American*	*White*	*Hispanic*
10 or Younger	8.1	21.0	6.5	13.0
11 - 12	0.0	9.5	8.8	13.8
13 - 14	72.7	39.0	25.5	3.1
15 - 16	19.2	25.6	38.3	53.0
17 or Older	0.0	4.9	20.9	17.1

Comparison of Occasional, Frequent, and Nonusers of Inhalants

As indicated in Table 3.14, among both 8th and 12th graders, the groups with the highest proportion of those who have tried inhalants are white and Hispanic. Among the 8th graders who have used inhalants, these groups also have the highest percentage of occasional users (39.8% and 41.0%, respectively) (Table 3.20). However, in the 12th grade population of inhalant users, whites and African Americans have the largest percentage of occasional users (23.7% and 20.6%, respectively). While relatively few respondents are frequent users of inhalants, the pattern of race and ethnicity differs among the 8th and 12th grade respondents. Among the 8th graders who are inhalants users, about a quarter of each racial/ethnic group are frequent users. Among the 12th graders, African Americans (36.3%) and Asians (29.5%) were the groups with the highest percentage of frequent users.

Table 3.20: PERCENT OF EACH RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP WHO ARE OCCASIONAL AND FREQUENT USERS*

Frequency	*Asian*	*African American*	*White*	*Hispanic*
Grade 8				
Occasional	14.1	29.4	39.8	41.0
Frequent	27.8	28.3	25.9	27.4
Grade 12				
Occasional	4.7	20.6	23.7	18.3
Frequent	29.5	36.3	12.8	12.7

*Columns do not add to 100% because not all students who have used inhalants may be categorized as occasional or frequent users

As presented in Table 3.18, data on age at first use reveal that most 8th grade occasional users of inhalants begin between the ages of 11 and 14 years of age. Among frequent users, all but Hispanics begin earlier, at age 12 or younger. Most Hispanic 8th grade frequent users report that they first used inhalants between ages 13 and 14.

There were very few occasional or frequent users in the 12th grade population (3.1% and 2.1% respectively). Analysis of age at first use by race and ethnicity in this population yields too few cases in each group to permit generalization. Accordingly, these data are not presented.

As with other substances, comparisons were made of reported GPAs, unexcused absences, and ages of friends reported by occasional and frequent inhalant users with those who report having never used them.

Both 8th and 12th grade survey respondents who report that they have never used inhalants have the highest GPAs (2.9 for 8th graders and 2.8 for 12th graders), followed by the group identified as occasional users (2.6 for both 8th graders and 12th graders). Frequent users have the lowest GPAs (2.4 for 8th graders and 2.2 for 12th graders). This is the same pattern as reported with other substances.

Unexcused absences in these populations also follow a similar pattern. As a category, 8th grade respondents who never used inhalants report fewer unexcused absences (78.4% report none) than occasional users (67.3% report none). Frequent users report the largest number of unexcused absences (55.7% report none). Similarly, among the 12th graders, respondents who never used inhalants report fewer unexcused absences (71.0% report none) than occasional users (58.8% report none). Frequent users report the largest number of unexcused absences (40.7% report none).

As was true in the case of other substances (alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana) a comparison of reported ages of friends reveal that in general, more of the never used inhalant population have the same age friends than frequent users (47.4% vs. 37.4% in 8th grade and 48.4% vs. 41.6% in 12th grade). Unlike the pattern seen in previous substances, however, fewer of the 12th graders who are frequent users show a preference for older companions (3.0%) than their 8th grade counterparts (21.5%).

CHAPTER IV

TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE USE IN MARYLAND 1988-1994

Use of the 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS) data for trend comparisons in substance use over time in Maryland must be made with considerable caution. As is generally the case in making comparisons based on the results of different surveys, apparent trends may be related to differences in questionnaires employed, peculiarities of survey administration techniques, and timing, as well as sampling considerations. As indicated previously, Prince George's County data were not included in the 1994 analysis. This makes generalization of the 1994 data to the State as a whole somewhat more problematic than usual and caution should be exercised in drawing trend conclusions from comparisons.

While data in Table 4.1 show relative stability in the pattern of substance use by Maryland students over time, a few substances appear to be increasing in popularity. Most notable of these is marijuana. Figures 4.1 to 4.4 depict the trends in Maryland in the use of alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and inhalants from 1988 to 1994. Beginning with the 8th graders, there appears to be a marked increase in marijuana use between 1992 and 1994. This population registered a 9.5 percentage point change in recent use from 3.5% in 1992 to 13% in 1994. This trend can be seen in the 10th and 12th grade populations as well. Reported recent use in the 10th grade increased from 11.8% to 22.8%; in the 12th grade sample the increase is from 17.3% in 1992 to 25.3% in the current survey. Even without Prince George's County in the 1994 sample, the extent of change observed between 1992 and 1994 strongly suggests the increase is real.

A second notable change may be seen in cigarette smoking reported by 8th graders. Previous survey data has shown a small but steady rise in the percentage of 8th graders indicating recent cigarette smoking (from 11.3% in 1988 to 12.9% in 1990, to 14.4% in 1992). The 1994 data show a sharp increase to 20.8% of the 8th graders reporting that they smoked in the last 30 days (Figure 4.2).

Table 4.1: TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE USE BY MARYLAND ADOLESCENTS

Last 30 Days Use by Grade Level

	Grade Level															
	6				8				10				12			
Substance	1988-1989	1990	1992	1994	1988-1989	1990	1992	1994	1988-1989	1990	1992	1994	1988-1989	1990	1992	1994
Cigarettes	3.6	2.9	4.7	5.4	11.3	12.9	14.4	20.8	19.0	22.7	22.7	26.7	24.1	27.3	31.5	29.9
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	0.6	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.9	3.5	3.1	5.1	3.7	6.3	5.6	5.7	3.9	7.7	8.1	7.0
Any form of alcohol	9.5	9.0	11.8	10.4	27.2	27.6	26.2	31.0	50.5	43.9	40.8	45.0	60.2	52.8	52.9	53.3
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.8	3.5	3.0	3.5	13.0	12.5	8.9	11.8	22.8	15.1	13.7	17.3	25.3
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	0.4	1.8	3.4	0.8	1.8	4.0	2.7	3.4	4.7	5.6	5.7	4.4	3.7	5.4	5.6	5.2
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.5
LSD (acid, stickers)	*	0.7	0.7	0.7	*	1.8	1.2	4.2	*	4.5	3.8	7.5	*	4.8	3.8	6.9
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.1	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.9
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	2.3	1.4	2.5	0.7	4.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	6.9	4.0	3.6	3.3	6.3	3.7	3.5	3.9
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	*	1.2	1.6	0.6	*	2.5	1.5	2.2	*	3.6	2.9	3.0	*	3.6	2.8	3.0

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey, Maryland State Department of Education
*Data not available

Table 4.1: TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE USE BY MARYLAND ADOLESCENTS

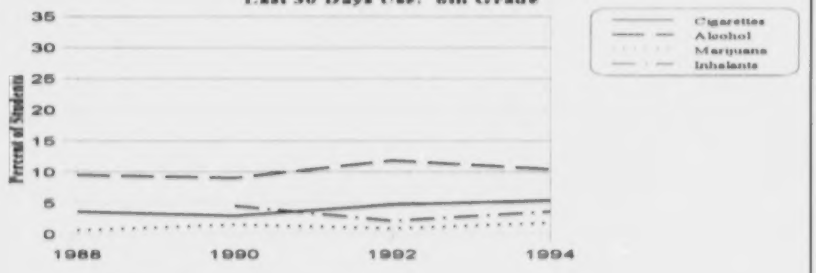
Last 30 Days Use by Grade Level (Continued)

	Grade Level															
	6				8				10				12			
Substance	1988-1989	1990	1992	1994	1988-1989	1990	1992	1994	1988-1989	1990	1992	1994	1988-1989	1990	1992	1994
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	*	4.5	2.1	3.6	4.4	7.5	4.2	10.8	*	7.0	4.4	6.2	*	4.8	3.7	4.7
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.3	2.5	1.0	1.0
Crack (rock)	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.8	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.9
Other forms of cocaine	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.7	3.1	1.6	2.0	2.9
Steroids for body building	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.7
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.8	2.0	0.5	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.3
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	*	0.8	0.9	0.7	*	1.3	0.5	1.6	*	1.4	0.8	0.9	*	1.0	0.9	0.9
Any drug other than alcohol and tobacco	5.5	7.4	5.6	5.9	11.4	13.0	9.7	21.4	19.5	18.7	17.9	27.4	22.8	20.4	21.8	29.9

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey, Maryland State Department of Education
*Data not available

Figure 4.1: TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE USE IN MARYLAND*

Last 30 Days Use: 6th Grade



* 1988 data were not available for inhalants

Figure 4.2: TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE USE IN MARYLAND

Last 30 Days Use: 8th Grade

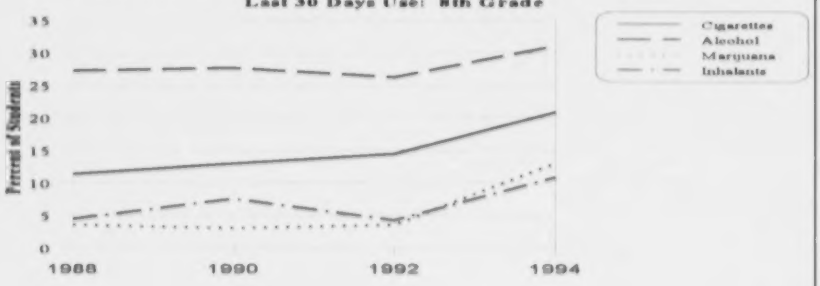
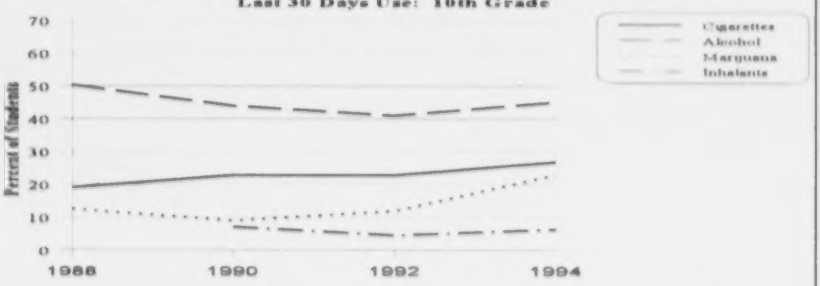


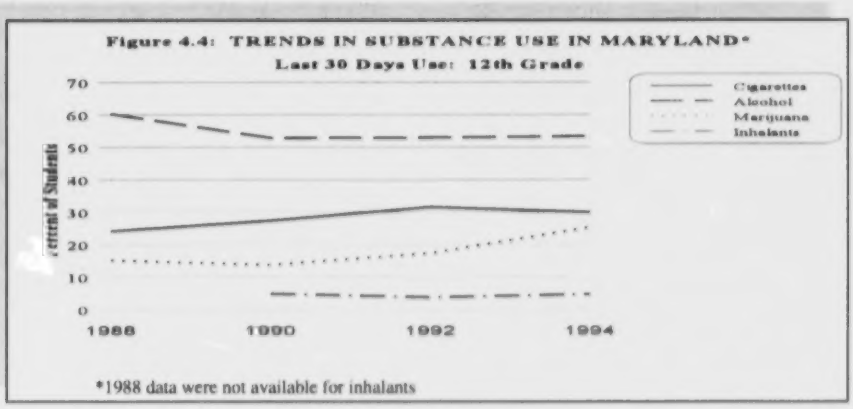
Figure 4.3: TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE USE IN MARYLAND*

Last 30 Days Use: 10th Grade



* 1988 data were not available for inhalants

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



Comparison of Maryland and National Rates of Substance Use

The National Institute on Drug Abuse conducts an annual national survey on substances used by students on which the MAS is modeled. This survey permits comparisons between national and State statistics on rates of substance use. Figures 4.5 and 4.6 present use patterns of the six most frequently used substances by Maryland youth on which there are national data for comparison: alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, crack, and LSD. Nonetheless, national data on cigarette smoking over the past year are not yet available for comparison.

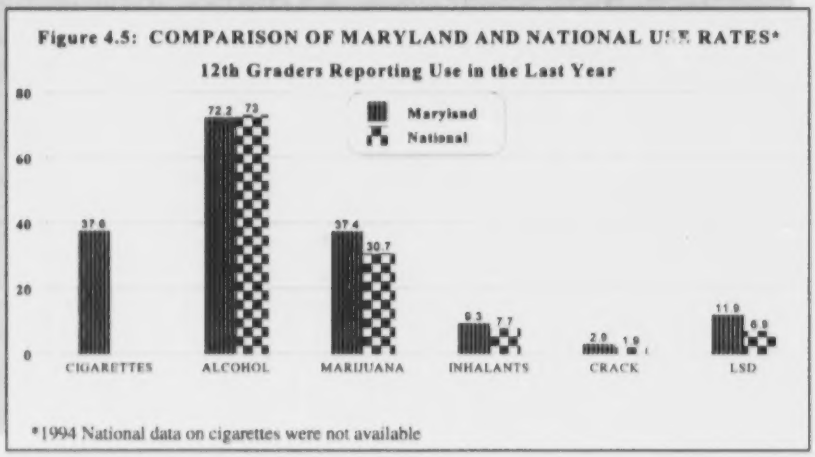
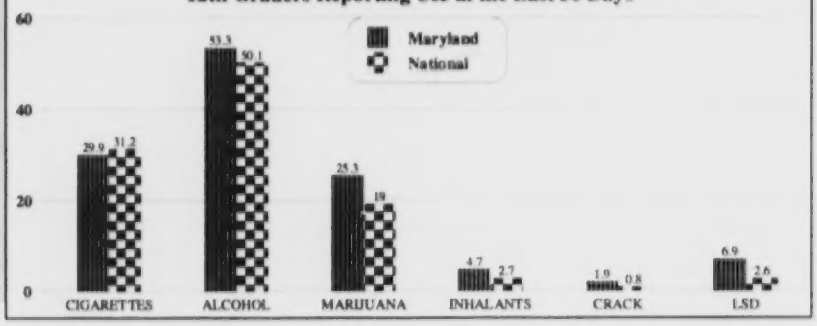


Figure 4.6: COMPARISON OF MARYLAND AND NATIONAL USE RATES
12th Graders Reporting Use in the Last 30 Days



Maryland use rates appear to be higher than national rates for all substances and ages except cigarette use by 12th graders (Table 4.2). The largest difference appears in the use of marijuana in grades 10 and 12. Data in Table 4.1 show that 22.8% of Maryland 10th graders report that they have used Marijuana in the last 30 days compared to 16.8% nationally. A similar pattern exists for 12th graders (25.3% Maryland vs. 19% nationally). Maryland students use rates also exceed the national levels by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders for alcohol, inhalants, crack, and LSD.

Table 4.2: MARYLAND AND NATIONAL SUBSTANCE USE BY GRADE
Use in the Last 30 days

Substance	*Maryland*			*National*[1]		
	8th	*10th*	*12th*	*8th*	*10th*	*12th*
Cigarettes	20.8	26.7	29.9	18.6	25.4	31.2
Alcohol	31.0	45.0	53.3	25.5	39.2	50.1
Marijuana	13.0	22.8	25.3	7.8	16.8	19.0
Inhalants	10.8	6.2	4.7	5.6	3.6	2.7
Crack	2.4	1.7	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
LSD	4.2	7.5	6.9	1.1	2.0	2.4

[1] Source: National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Similar Maryland and national differences may be seen among those who report use of these substances in the last year (Figures 4.5 and 4.6). Use rates by Maryland 12th graders exceed the national 12th grader rates for marijuana, inhalants, crack, and LSD, but not alcohol. National data on cigarette smoking over the past year are not available for comparison. However, national data for smoking by 12th graders in the last 30 days show that Maryland students are smoking slightly less than their counterparts nationally (29.9% Maryland vs. 31.2% nationally).

CHAPTER V

REPORTED CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSTANCE USE

Students were asked to respond to a series of questions regarding whether or not they had experienced a variety of situations (e.g., been absent, been high at school, been arrested) as a result of using alcohol or other drugs. Nine questions were included in this section (Appendix B). The results of the analysis are summarized below.

Very few 8th graders (6.0%), 10th graders (4.8%), and 12th graders (4.8%) who used alcohol, report they tried, but were unable to stop drinking. In addition, results indicate that a relatively small number of respondents experienced problems associated with alcohol or drugs. Table 5.1 presents the most common problems cited by students who had ever used alcohol. These results suggest that problems associated with alcohol use increases slightly as students get older.

Table 5.1: PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING ALCOHOL RELATED PROBLEMS

Problem	*8th*	*10th*	*12th*
Been High at School	9.0	12.8	15.1
Family Problems	7.4	8.6	9.3
Absent from School	6.4	9.9	13.0

Table 5.2 presents the most commonly reported problems by students who had ever used drugs. These results are similar to the findings for the respondents who had ever used alcohol. However, poor school performance is added to the list. As with alcohol, problems with drug use generally increase as students get older. Poor school performance appears to peak in the 10th grade and family problems appear to abate somewhat after grade 10.

Table 5.2: PERCENT OF STUDENTS REPORTING DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS

Problem	*8th*	*10th*	*12th*
High at School	22.0	37.0	37.3
Absent from School	10.0	15.7	18.0
Poor School Performance	13.6	15.8	14.6
Family Problems	12.0	14.3	11.8

Use of More than One Drug at the Same Time

The proportion of students reporting use of two or more drugs on an occasion is a further index of the extent of drug use in Maryland. About a third of the 10th (33.8%) and 12th grade (32.9%) respondents report this sort of drug use. A comparison of marijuana users who report they also used alcohol at the same time with alcohol users who report they also used marijuana at the same time reveal that, at each grade level, more of the marijuana users use both substances at the same time more often (grade 8: 45.3% of marijuana users vs. 19.3 of alcohol users; grade 10: 62.7% of marijuana users vs. 32.5% of alcohol users; and grade 12: 75.0% of marijuana users vs. 41.9% of alcohol users).

CHAPTER VI

ACCESS TO SUBSTANCES

Students were asked to respond to a series of questions regarding whether or not someone had offered to "give you, buy for you, or sell you" tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs either on school grounds or outside of school. They were also asked to report whether or not they had been asked to sell drugs.

Table 6.1 indicates that users are offered substances in school more often than nonusers, at all grade levels. Drugs are offered most often to users (grade 6: 17.5%, grade 8: 40.0%, grade 10: 64.6%, and grade 12: 56.9%), followed by cigarettes and alcohol. Drugs and cigarettes are offered to nonusers at about the same rates, with alcohol being offered least often.

Table 6.1: ACCESS TO SUBSTANCES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

Substance	*6th Grade*		*8th Grade*		*10th Grade*		*12th Grade*	
	User	*Non-user*	*User*	*Non-user*	*User*	*Non-user*	*User*	*Non-user*
Cigarettes	14.8	2.2	38.5	7.9	57.7	19.5	46.7	17.4
Alcohol	9.2	1.1	18.6	3.7	34.2	9.4	33.9	11.9
Other Drugs	17.5	2.7	40.0	7.3	64.6	19.6	56.9	16.4

Users are offered substances at increasing rates from 6th to 10th grade. For users, grade 10 is the time when all substances (alcohol: 34.2%, cigarettes: 57.7%, and other drugs: 64.6%) are offered most often. This is also true for nonusers, except for alcohol.

The percentages for contacts outside the school (Table 6.2) resemble the findings for activities on school property. As would be expected, all students report being offered substances at a higher rate outside of school than on school property and users report they are offered substances outside of school at a greater rate than nonusers. By the 8th grade, data show that about half of the users have been offered alcohol: 45.6%, cigarettes: 53.8%, and other drugs: 58.3% outside of school.

In almost all cases, a greater percentage of users and nonusers alike indicate that they were offered substances as their grade in school increases. The only exception to this is for 12th grade users of cigarettes. A slightly lower percentage of these respondents report being offered cigarettes outside of school than 10th grade cigarette users.

Table 6.2: ACCESS TO SUBSTANCES OUTSIDE SCHOOL PROPERTY

Substance	6th Grade		8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade	
	User	Non-user	User	Non-user	User	Non-user	User	Non-user
Cigarettes	28.6	5.0	53.8	12.7	66.6	23.5	63.7	24.1
Alcohol	20.7	3.2	45.6	9.3	65.3	19.2	71.7	22.4
Other Drugs	28.4	5.4	58.3	11.1	73.1	21.5	73.7	25.4

As presented in Table 6.3, the percentages of users asked to sell drugs was three (13.3% vs. 40.8% in grade 12) to six (4.0% vs. 25.7% in grade 6) times greater than nonusers. Again, users were asked to sell drugs most often in grade 10 (43.1%). Nonusers reported being asked to sell drugs at increasing rates through grade 12 (13.3%).

Table 6.3: PERCENTAGE ASKED TO SELL DRUGS

6th Grade		8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade	
User	Non-user	User	Non-user	User	Non-user	User	Non-user
25.7	4.0	36.7	7.2	43.1	9.4	40.8	13.3

In sum, the data show that more users are offered substances than nonusers; more students are offered all types of substances outside of school than on school property; and many students report being offered cigarettes, alcohol, and other drugs while on school property.

CHAPTER VII
PROTECTIVE FACTORS

SUBSTANCE ABUSE KNOWLEDGE

The 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey employed the same 18 questions regarding knowledge of substance use as were included in the previous two Maryland Adolescent Surveys. The 18 questions were designed to assess the core content of drug abuse curricula taught in kindergarten through grade 12 in Maryland public schools. Analysis of the number of items correctly answered by at least 75% of the students shows an increase from 6th to 12th grade (Table 7.1). Comparison by grade with past accomplishment on these questions shows a small decline in performance between 1992 and 1994 by the 6th, 8th, and 10th grade respondents. Overall, comparisons between the 1990, 1992, and 1994 surveys show little change. Table 7.2 on the following page shows the percent of correct responses to each of the 18 knowledge questions for each grade.

Table 7.1: NUMBER OF KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS ANSWERED CORRECTLY BY AT LEAST 75 PERCENT OF STUDENTS

Grade	*1990*	*1992*	*1994*
6th	*4*	*6*	*4*
8th	*6*	*8*	*7*
10th	*11*	*15*	*11*
12th	*18*	*18*	*18*

Table 7.2: PERCENT OF STUDENTS WITH CORRECT RESPONSES TO EACH KNOWLEDGE QUESTION BY GRADE

State Totals

Question	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
A desire to continue taking a drug because of emotional reasons is called: (a) Psychological dependence.	26.8	48.3	70.8	77.4
If someone you know has taken an overdose of downers, you should: (d) Call emergency number 911 and keep the person awake.	87.5	90.6	93.8	95.2
Barbiturates and alcohol taken together may: (c) Cause coma or death.	71.3	76.1	84.6	87.5
You are at a party and a friend drinks and decides to drive home. What should you do? (a) Take your friend's keys.	90.2	92.6	94.2	96.2
One of the effects of long-term marijuana use is that: (a) It slows social growth and learning.	74.8	82.7	87.7	90.4
First offense for possession of marijuana in Maryland for a person 18 and older can lead to: (a) A fine and jail sentence.	56.9	61.0	69.1	76.9
People taking LSD, PCP, or other hallucinogens: (c) Will see or hear things differently.	50.2	63.7	74.8	76.9
People react differently to drugs: (d) All of the above.	33.3	52.1	72.9	79.5
Use of steroids for body building can: (d) All of the above.	40.6	62.0	78.7	84.2
Use of inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosol, gasoline) can: (a) Cause brain damage or death.	73.4	77.8	81.2	82.9
Use of crack cocaine can: (b) Cause dependence after first use.	36.7	50.8	73.6	81.6
The tobacco product that has been proven to cause cancer is: (d) All of the above.	51.0	66.6	80.1	84.5
The most abused drug is: (d) Alcohol.	46.4	60.4	72.3	79.3
Prescription drugs: (a) Should be used according to label directions.	79.4	86.2	91.3	94.3
Drugs that slow down all body organs, including the heart are called: (b) Depressants.	30.8	49.4	68.1	76.6
What effect does smoking have on the body's system? (d) All of the above.	48.7	66.1	78.6	84.5
Carol offered Debbie a cigarette and told her that all of her friends smoked and if Debbie wants to be with them, she has to smoke too. What is this kind of pressure called? (c) Peer pressure.	81.0	88.2	92.5	94.3
The body systems that are MOST interfered with when drinking alcohol are: (a) The brain and nervous system.	67.3	74.9	81.9	88.2

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey, Maryland State Department of Education

PERCEIVED RISK OF SUBSTANCES

The 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS) requested students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades to indicate the relative danger of using tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.

The data strongly support the basic assumption underlying prevention education programs. More of the nonusers of the substances surveyed rated them as "very dangerous" than did the users. In order to permit comparisons with previous reports, data are provided just for 8th graders although the relationship holds for 10th and 12th graders as well. The most widely used substance by 8th graders is alcohol. Among beer drinkers, about one fifth (21.2%) report that they consider these substances to be very dangerous compared to more than twice that many (46.2%) nonusers (Figure 7.1). Among 8th grade liquor drinkers, 29% consider liquor very dangerous vs. 55.2% of the nondrinkers (Figure 7.2). The second and third most used substances by this group are cigarettes and marijuana. Only 14% of the 8th grade smokers rate cigarettes "very dangerous" as compared to 40.6% of the nonsmokers, and 29.7% of marijuana users rate marijuana as "very dangerous" compared to 80.4% of the nonusers (Figures 7.3 and 7.4).

Data on the proportion of Maryland's 8th grade students who feel that the surveyed substances are very dangerous show that half or more of the total population rate the illegal drugs such as marijuana, crack, PCP, and LSD as very dangerous. Liquor was similarly rated by 51%. Of all students however, substantially fewer rate cigarettes or beer in this category. As many as 26.9% of 8th grade respondents still rate cigarettes as very dangerous and 28.8% rate beer this way.

Figure 7.1: PERCEIVED DANGER OF USING BEER/WINE/WINE COOLERS*
8th Graders

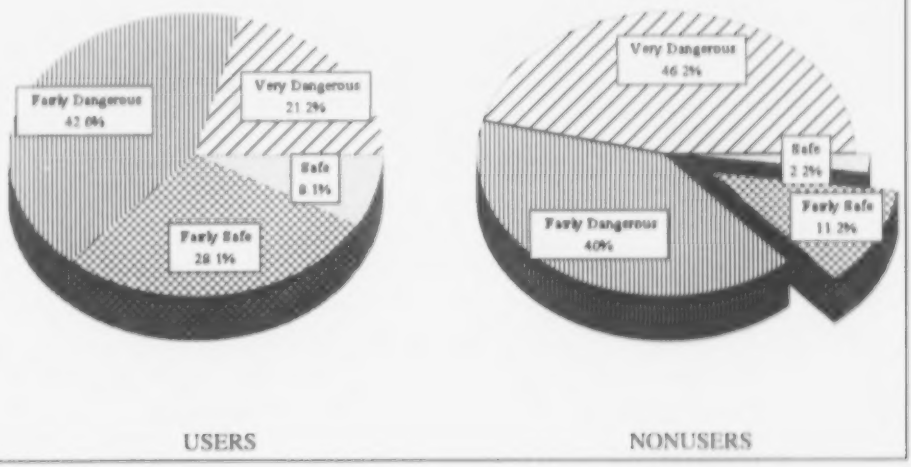
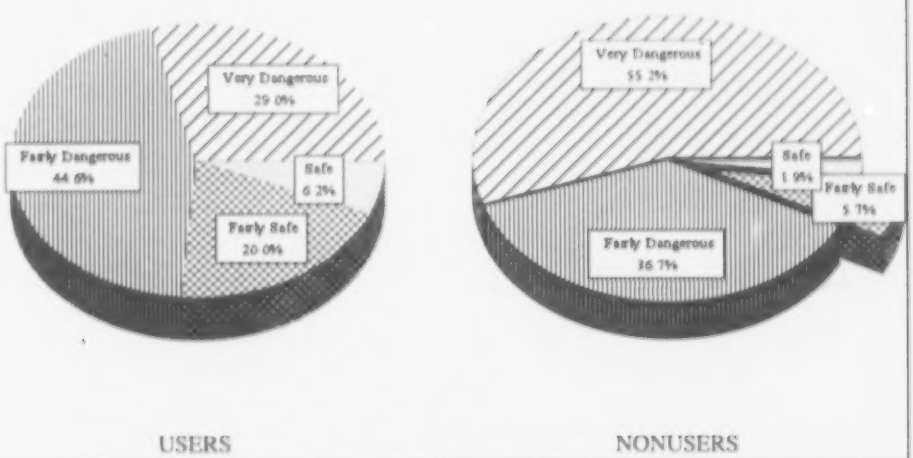


Figure 7.2: PERCEIVED DANGER OF USING LIQUOR*
8th Graders



*Pie charts do not always add to 100% due to missing data

Figure 7.3: PERCEIVED DANGER OF USING CIGARETTES*

8th Graders

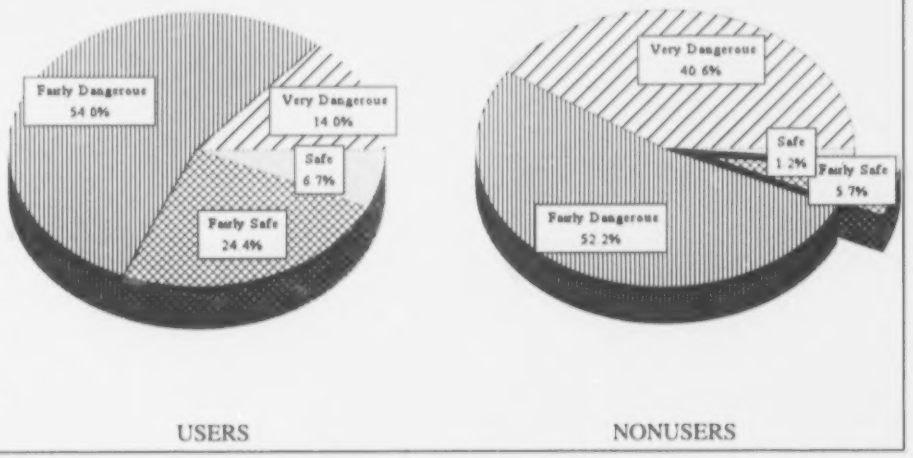
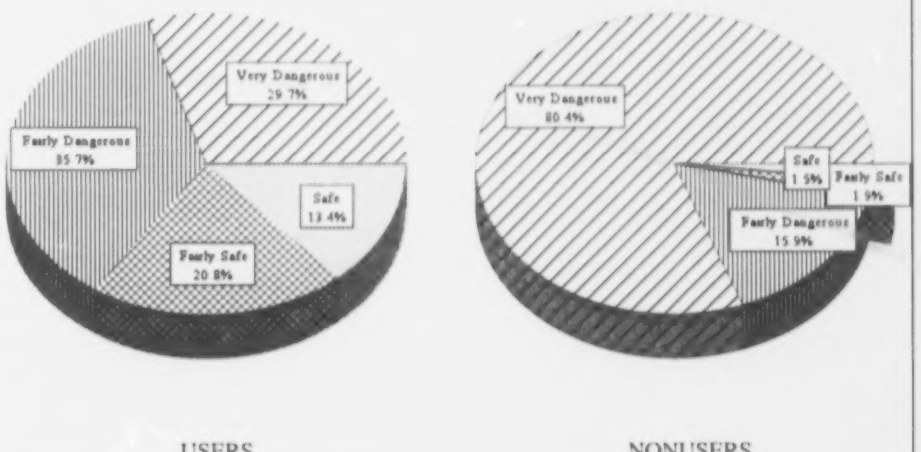


Figure 7.4: PERCEIVED DANGER OF USING MARIJUANA*

8th Graders



*Pie charts do not always add to 100% due to missing data

PARENTING PRACTICES

For the 1992 Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS), a series of 10 questions were created by a focus group to assess the relationship of parenting practices to alcohol and drug use. These ten questions were repeated in the 1994 MAS and were grouped into four (4) domains:

- Parental Responsibility
- Limits and Consequences
- Family Rituals
- Communication

The analysis of the above four domains were completed for users and nonusers in each of three use groupings: alcohol, cigarettes, and drugs other than alcohol and cigarettes. With only two exceptions, positive parental involvement and practices were more frequently cited among nonusers.

Parental Responsibility

Awake in Time for School

Nonusers of alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs, regardless of their grade, more frequently reported that there was always an adult at home to make sure they were awake in time for school. This relationship held for all grades except grade 12 where nearly equal numbers of nonusers and users of alcohol and other drugs reported that an adult always was at home to make sure they were awake for school. The most dramatic differences between nonusers and users of alcohol occurred in 8th grade where 73.4% nonusers, compared to 63.9% of users, say someone always makes sure they wake up in time for school.

Parents Worry If Late

In each grade, nonusers reported more frequently that an adult would always worry if they were late from school and did not know where they were. This relationship was consistent across grades and major drug categories (alcohol, cigarettes, and other drugs) (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3: PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHOSE PARENTS WOULD "ALWAYS" WORRY IF LATE FROM SCHOOL

	Grade							
	6		*8*		*10*		*12*	
Substance	***User***	***Non-user***	***User***	***Non-user***	***User***	***Non-user***	***User***	***Non-user***
Cigarettes	*66.7*	*79.4*	*61.2*	*77.0*	*59.8*	*74.3*	*55.9*	*69.4*
Alcohol	*67.6*	*80.1*	*63.4*	*77.5*	*63.1*	*75.6*	*58.8*	*73.8*
Other Drugs	*60.0*	*79.7*	*58.2*	*75.8*	*57.6*	*73.5*	*53.8*	*69.8*

Limits and Consequences

Questions in this domain focused on the limits parents set for their children. Users in each grade and each drug group were more likely to report they can talk their parents out of punishing them or change their parent's minds if they say "no" (Table 7.4). Here again, nonusers were more likely than users to say their family has rules about people with whom they can spend time.

Table 7.4: PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO SAY THEY CAN "ALWAYS" TALK FAMILY OUT OF PUNISHMENT

	Grade							
	6		*8*		*10*		*12*	
Substance	***User***	***Non-user***	***User***	***Non-user***	***User***	***Non-user***	***User***	***Non-user***
Cigarettes	*19.5*	*12.3*	*14.2*	*10.0*	*16.6*	*13.0*	*20.9*	*17.5*
Alcohol	*19.4*	*11.8*	*14.6*	*8.9*	*16.4*	*11.2*	*20.7*	*14.3*
Other Drugs	*19.2*	*12.8*	*15.4*	*10.1*	*19.4*	*11.6*	*24.4*	*14.6*

Family Rituals

Nonusers were more likely to respond that their families always eat at least one meal together each day. Among 8th graders, 20.1% of alcohol users say their family ate together daily compared to 36.2% of nonusers. Similarly, among 10th graders, 16.7% of alcohol users report their family ate together compared to 32.1% of nonusers. Families' ability to always do at least one activity together each week was more likely to describe students who did not use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs. The pattern was greatest between 8th and 10th grade nonusers and users of alcohol. Not surprisingly, the likelihood that families shared at least one weekly activity declined from 6th grade to 12th grade for both users and nonusers. (Among nonusers of alcohol: from 47.0% in 6th grade to 30.2% in 12th grade; among users of alcohol: from 40.6% in 6th grade to 20.0% in 12th grade).

Communication

Three questions in this domain focused on communication with adults: "having an adult to talk to about problems," "having an adult who would listen," and "having had an adult talk to them about drugs." Consistently among questions, nonusers were more likely to say they always have an adult to talk to or to listen to them. Also, more of the nonusers report that an adult always talks to them about drugs. For example, among the nonusers of alcohol, 76.2% of 6th graders and 55.3% of 12th graders say they had an adult who would always listen to their problems, compared to 59.8% of 6th grade users and 46.5% of 12th grade users (Table 7.5). Data also show that the younger the nonuser the more likely they were to report that they have an adult who always communicated with them about problems or drugs.

Table 7.5: PERCENT OF USERS AND NONUSERS OF ALCOHOL REPORTING COMMUNICATION WITH ADULTS ABOUT PROBLEMS OR DRUGS*

	Adult Always Talks About Not Using Drugs		*Always Can Talk About My Problems with an Adult*		*Adult Always Listens When I Have a Problem*	
	Nonusers of Alcohol	*Users of Alcohol*	*Nonusers of Alcohol*	*Users of Alcohol*	*Nonusers of Alcohol*	*Users of Alcohol*
Grade 6	47.0	40.1	63.0	47.6	76.2	59.8
Grade 8	40.6	25.8	50.1	29.6	65.3	44.1
Grade 10	33.7	20.4	43.7	28.2	60.5	44.9
Grade 12	30.2	20.0	39.6	31.0	55.3	46.5

*The same relationship holds for users and nonusers of cigarettes and other drugs.

INFLUENCE OF PARENTS AND FRIENDS ON STUDENTS' SUBSTANCE USE

All individuals are influenced in their beliefs and behavior by their families, friends, and peers. The 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey (MAS) asked students to respond to a number of items regarding their perception of their families' and friends' approval or disapproval of substance use. Results from this section indicate that for substance users, the people that influence them most are their friends rather than their parents. For example, among smokers in the 12th grade, most report that their smoking behavior is approved of by their friends (81.1%) while most nonsmokers report that their nonsmoking behavior is approved of by their parents (93.9% say smoking is not OK) (Table 7.6).

These data also suggest, however, that some substance users receive at least tacit support from parents, especially in regards to use of alcohol and tobacco. Of the 12th grade students who smoke cigarettes, for example, a quarter (25.2%) say that their parents would consider this behavior "ok." About the same degree of perceived parental support (25.9%) is reported by beer drinkers.

Table 7.6: PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTS AND FRIENDS APPROVAL/ DISAPPROVAL OF SUBSTANCE USE
12th Grade Users and Nonusers* of Selected Substances

Substance	*Users*				*Nonusers*			
	Parents		*Friends*		*Parents*		*Friends*	
	OK	*Not OK*	*OK*	*Not OK*	*OK*	*Not OK*	*OK*	*Not OK*
Cigarettes	25.2	74.8	81.1	18.9	6.1	93.9	40.5	59.5
Beer	25.9	74.1	90.3	9.7	7.8	92.2	48.0	52.0
Liquor	14.9	85.1	86.7	13.3	3.2	6.8	39.9	60.1
Marijuana	10.3	89.7	83.3	16.7	1.3	98.7	31.7	68.3
Inhalants	5.0	95.0	52.2	47.8	0.4	99.6	9.3	90.7
LSD	7.2	92.8	82.4	17.6	0.4	99.6	15.1	84.9

*Users of cigarettes are those who have ever smoked and nonusers are those who have never smoked. The same relationship defines users and nonusers of each of the other substances presented above.

CHAPTER VIII

IMPAIRED DRIVING

Previous information on substance use among Maryland adolescents indicates that alcohol is used by most teens, especially the 12th grade population, a third of which reports consuming 5 or more servings at one sitting in the last 30 days. This survey reveals that a number of these drinkers are alcohol-impaired drivers as well. Three quarters (74.1%) of all 12th grade respondents say they possess a driver's license and the data show that about a quarter (26.7%) of all 12th graders drove at least once after consuming 1 to 4 drinks. A substantial number (15.9%) also report having driven on at least one occasion after having had as many as 5 or more drinks.

Impaired driving is not restricted to alcohol users. Students were asked how often they drove under the influence of marijuana and other drugs. A substantial number (12%) say they did so either once or twice, while even more students (13.6%) drove under the influence of marijuana on 3 or more occasions. A smaller percentage (12%) indicate that they drove while using a drug other than marijuana.

Impaired drivers not only put themselves at risk, but their friends and others as well. Respondents were asked if they were offered rides with drivers who had consumed alcohol. More than a quarter (27.1%) of the 12th grade sample say they had to make the choice of taking a ride with a drinker on one or two occasions, 18.5% said they had to make the choice more than two times. Some students report wise choices in this regard. A quarter (26.9%) of all 12th graders in the sample say they refused to ride with a person using alcohol or drugs on at least one occasion. A smaller number (10.7%) say they made this decision more than twice (Table 8.1). Many students chose to ride instead, however. More than half (51%) of all 12th graders surveyed indicate that they were a passenger in a car at least once in which the driver had been drinking.

Table 8.1: PERCENT OF 12TH GRADERS WHO HAD TO CHOOSE WHETHER TO RIDE WITH AN IMPAIRED DRIVER AND PERCENT OF THOSE WHO REFUSED TO RIDE*

Frequency	*Had to Choose to Accept Ride*	*Refused to Ride*
Never	*54.4*	*62.5*
1 - 2	*27.1*	*26.9*
3 or More	*18.5*	*10.7*

*Columns do not always add to 100% due to rounding

Students were asked to respond to a number of knowledge items regarding the danger of driving within one hour of having had alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, or cocaine (Table 8.2). Not surprisingly, few felt that using tobacco would constitute a driving danger. Most indicated that driving after using cocaine or marijuana would be dangerous or very dangerous (95.7% cocaine, 72.1% marijuana). The perception of risk with alcohol consumption increased with the amount consumed. Less than half (39.4%) thought one drink was dangerous or very dangerous; this

increased to 59.4% for 2 drinks, and 88.1% for 3 to 4 drinks. Almost all (94.5%) thought driving after 5 or more drinks was dangerous.

Table 8.2: PERCENT OF 12TH GRADERS AWARE OF THE DANGERS OF USING VARIOUS DRUGS AND ALCOHOL*

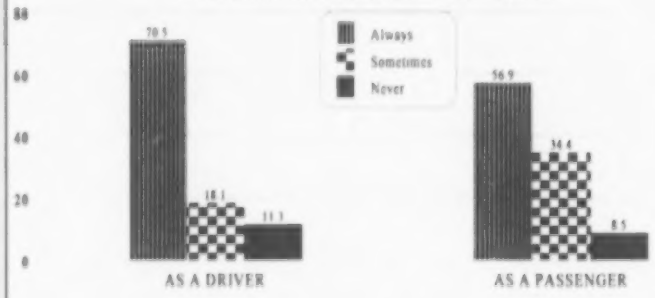
Perceived Danger	*1 Drink*	*2 Drinks*	*3 - 4 Drinks*	*5+ Drinks*	*Tobacco*	*Marijuana*	*Cocaine*
Very	*19.7*	*29.0*	*54.6*	*83.3*	*15.7*	*44.2*	*88.8*
Moderately	*19.7*	*30.4*	*33.5*	*11.2*	*5.5*	*27.9*	*6.9*
Total	*39.4*	*59.4*	*88.1*	*94.5*	*21.2*	*72.1*	*95.7*

*Columns do not add to 100% because categories "slightly" and "not at all" dangerous are not included

While only about 40% of the students thought that driving after consuming one drink was dangerous, most (76.4%) knew that their blood alcohol would exceed .02 after one drink and almost all (93.3%) knew that driving with this amount of alcohol in the blood could cost them their drivers' license.

As drivers, most of the 12th grade students appear to be aware of the importance of wearing seat belts for their safety (Figure 8.1). Over seventy percent (70.5%) say they always wear them. As passengers, however, fewer do so with this degree of consistency. Only 56.9% indicate that they always use seat belts. The overwhelming majority of both populations do use seat belts at least sometimes. Survey responses on seat belt use by students while driving show that 88.7% use them at least sometimes, compared to 91.3% when traveling as passengers.

Figure 8.1: PERCENTAGE OF 12TH GRADERS WHO ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, AND NEVER WEAR SEATBELTS AS DRIVERS AND PASSENGERS*



*Bars do not always add to 100% due to rounding.

CHAPTER IX

IMPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING AND POLICY

Current alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention policies and programs formulated by the school systems form the foundation of the State plan for disciplined and safe school environments. In order to realize this plan by the year 2000, every school system has implemented and attempts to equitably enforce a "no-use" policy for alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. If not already included, specific policies should:

- Adopt prohibitions on the possession, use, promotion, and sale of all drugs
- Apply to all students and school staff, and anyone else attending school functions
- Respond to violations of any alcohol, tobacco, and drug prevention policy by students and staff employing a range of appropriate punitive and rehabilitative measures
- Meet every violation, regardless of how minor, with an appropriate response
- Inform parents of these policies and request their cooperation and assistance in encouraging their children not to use prohibited substances

Results from the 1994 MAS provide two types of information useful for gauging the present status of efforts to eliminate substance use by Maryland's youth as well as for planning future directions. First, by supplying information on extent and trends in substance use, MAS data provide a benchmark of progress the State and individual school systems are making toward schools being free of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. This information on *where we are, relative to where we need to be*, should assist in decision making about intervention/prevention programs, staff development, coordination of services, public awareness programs, and funding. Second, MAS data on gender, age at first use of substances, usage patterns among grade levels, and racial/ethnic groups may be employed by school systems to determine areas of greatest need and to set local priorities for programs and funding.

Overall Implications of MAS Results

As detailed throughout this report, paralleling national trends, Maryland data show a general increase in substance use by students in all but 6th grade. This finding suggests the importance of continuing and strengthening current prevention efforts in our schools. Existing programs may be strengthened in several ways. First, they should be broadened to educate all school staff about alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use, placing them in a position to reinforce the "no-use" policy of the institution. Second, programs should be scrutinized carefully in order to ensure they are being fully implemented in accordance with their design and remedial steps taken wherever indicated. Third, effective and ineffective programs should be identified through program evaluation studies in order to permit school systems to maintain or expand effective prevention programs and discard ineffective ones. And last, within programs determined to be relatively effective, evaluation measures should be directed toward the identification of those prevention activities that work particularly well to enhance program success and suggest similar practices to other schools in the State. Specific suggestions related to survey results are provided below.

Intervention/Prevention Efforts

All school systems have Student Assistance Programs (SAP) and peer leadership programs for prevention and early intervention. Together with the alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use curricula, these are the mainstays of drug and alcohol programs in the State. Present use trends documented by the MAS indicate that these programs need to be maintained, enhanced, and improved through close local scrutiny and objective program evaluation methodologies.

Curriculum

Kindergarten through 12th grade drug education curricula have been in place in every school system in the State since 1991. According to MAS data, by 12th grade most students have mastered the core content material of these modules. Nevertheless, the most recent Maryland statistics show across the board increases in alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use for all but 6th graders. This finding suggests at least two possibilities. One, current curricula may not be providing the type of information that would be most effective in preventing students from choosing to use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Other types of programs such as "peer leadership" may be equally or more effective in this regard. Two, factual information may not be perceived as sufficiently credible by students in contrast to peer and adult attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Efforts to enhance the credibility of "no-use" messages by employing communicators, presentation styles, and message contents designed to fit students' cultural and subcultural contexts may be more effective persuaders. This suggest that the curricula for each grade ought to be reassessed in order to determine the best approach to improving overall effectiveness within each school system.

Early Intervention Through Staff Development

MAS data reveal that many users of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs begin as early as age 10 or younger, and that frequent substance users begin earlier than casual users. Early intervention is crucial, therefore, if substance use and addiction are to be prevented. It is recommended that MAS results be used to inform all staff, including bus drivers, maintenance personnel, secretaries, cafeteria help, teachers, and administrators as to the nature and extent of substance use in their school system in order to sensitize them to potential problems in their own schools. In addition, staff training should include information on the signs and symptoms of substance usage as well as simple intervention techniques. Staff should be provided referral resources in order to empower them to assist at risk youth as soon as problems becomes apparent. Information of this type may be provided by local health departments and/or staff development/drug education personnel within the school system.

Peer Leadership

Peer influence is greatest during the adolescent years, often outweighing parental influence. Messages on alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs that are contradicted by age-mates are not likely to be nearly as effective as those supported by them. In view of current use trends, efforts to create peer support for a "no-use" policy should be expanded to include as many leaders of student groups and organizations as possible. In addition to recruiting student government and Student Service Alliance leaders, the leadership of other formal school based groups should be recruited as well. Such broad based and diverse support would provide a solid foundation for students who wish to "just say no."

Coordination of Student Support

Survey data show that students who use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs have lower grades and a greater number of absences than students who do not use them. Many indicate they receive less parental supervision than their nonusing counterparts. A number of the 12th graders say they drive under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Some students admit to using more than one drug at a time or frequently consuming more than 5 alcoholic drinks at one sitting. As substance users these students transgress school regulations as well as State laws. In addition, it is likely that their poor school performance, attendance, and misbehavior bring them to the attention, within the educational system, of teachers, school administrators, pupil services teams (consisting of guidance counselors, psychologists pupil personnel workers, and health professionals), and other staff. It is probable that many also are involved with the Maryland Departments of Health and Mental Hygiene and Juvenile Services. Coordination among these many internal and external sources of services and support are essential for successful interventions on behalf of these troubled youth.

A number of school systems have already begun this coordination effort by bringing together, under one school-based team, all school professionals concerned with at-risk youngsters regardless of the source of their problem. This team provides support and coordinated assistance to youngsters who are using alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs as well as others who are at risk.

Public Awareness and Engagement

The 1994 MAS data reveal that as many as a quarter of the users of alcohol and cigarettes believe that they have parental approval for their behavior. If the "no-use" messages delivered by schools are not to be taken as hypocrisy, students need to be aware that the policy is also supported by their parents and their communities. To this end, school systems should provide families and communities with local MAS information on the nature, extent, and consequences of substance use. In addition, whenever possible, school systems should provide vehicles for communities to show support for the schools' policy on safe and drug free schools. Parents, civic leaders, potential employers, religious leaders, and other professionals, should be recruited to advocate the "no-use" policy to students in ways that clarify community standards and enhance the credibility of the prevention/education information received by the students in their schools.

Funding

Use trends nationally and in Maryland indicate that support for current programs is needed now more than ever. Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use impose enormous personal and social costs in our society. The monetary cost of treatment programs, crime, incarceration, and health care, to list but a few, are more than offset by the investment in early prevention and intervention efforts.

However, while continued financial support is essential, it is no less important that the limited funds allocated for the State's prevention/education efforts be expended wisely. Survey data may be especially useful in this regard. MAS results should be employed by program planners to assist them in establishing priorities. Inhalants may serve as an example. Information on extent of use, frequency of use by grade, gender of frequent users, and age at first use of inhalants identifies a specific population (8th grade males) for whom immediate intervention and aggressive prevention efforts appear warranted. In this example, when choosing where to allocate scarce financial resources, 8th grade inhalant users may be made a priority.

APPENDIX A

SCHOOLS NOT INCLUDED IN THE SAMPLING FRAME OF THE 1994 MAS

LEA Name	School Number	Name of School
Anne Arundel	1274	Marley Glen School
	3414	Ruth Eason Special Education Center
	4084	Anne Arundel Learning Center
	4304	Central Special Education Center
	4410	Phoenix Center - Annapolis
	4414	Phoenix Center - Crownsville
	9504	Anne Arundel County Home & Hospital
	9513	Center of Applied Technology-North
	9543	Center of Applied Technology-South
Baltimore County	50	Catonsville Evening High School
	51	Randallstown Evening High
	52	Dundalk Evening High School
	54	Parkville Evening High School
	55	Parkville Saturday School
	56	Afternoon Middle School
	57	Home Assignment-Elementary
	58	Home Assignment-Secondary
	62	Campfield Alternative Middle
	63	Central Area Alternative Middle
	65	Eastwood Alternative Middle
	66	Northeast Learning Center
	68	Rosedale Center for Alternative Studies
	69	Catonsville Center for Alternative Studies
	111	Rolling Road/Maiden Choice School
	180	Catonsville Community Career Center
	404	Chatsworth School
	922	Ridge/Ruxton School
	923	White Oak School
	1215	Battle Monument School
	1218	Eastwood Center
	1274	Southeastern School of Technology
Calvert	206	Calvert Country School
	214	Calvert Career Center
	295	Calvert County Evening High
	299	Calvert County Home & Hospital School
Caroline	704	Caroline County Vocational Center

LEA Name	School Number	Name of School
Carroll	99	Carroll County Evening High
	502	Carroll County Regional Program
	709	Carroll County Voc. Tech. Center
	712	Carroll County Education Center
	902	Carroll County Alternative Education Program
	8888	Carroll County Home & Hospital School
Cecil	511	Cecil Vocational Tech Center
Charles County	107	F. B. Gwynn Educational Center
	607	Vocational Technical Center
	708	Charles County Alternative School
Dorchester	708	St. Clair Early Childhood/Special Education Center
	714	Dorchester Voc-Tech Center
	715	Choptank Youth Center
Frederick	100	Frederick County Evening High
	206	Heather Ridge Middle
	208	Heather Ridge High School
	221	Frederick County Voc-Tech Center
	2404	Rock Creek School
	9999	Community Normalization School
Garrett	9999	Garrett County Home & Hospital School
Harford	391	John Archer School
Howard	522	Cedar Lane Special Center
Montgomery	215	Carl Sandburg Learning Center
	236	Mark Twain School
	239	Interagency & Alternative Programs
	748	Edison Career Center
	770	McKenney Hills Center
	799	Stephen Knolls Elementary School
	916	Rock Terrace High School
	951	Longview School
	965	Regional Institute for Children & Adolescents
	9999	Montgomery County Home & Hospital
St. Mary's	304	St. Mary's County Technical Center
	2500	St. Mary's County Alternative School
	2600	St. Mary's County Evening High
	9999	St. Mary's County Home & Hospital School

LEA Name	School Number	Name of School
Somerset	705	Sarah M. Peyton Center
	1302	J.M. Tawes Vocational Center
Washington	305	Washington Career Studies Center
	705	Washington County Job Development Center
	1804	Robinwood Early Childhood Center
	2202	Washington County Alternative Learning Center
	2505	Marshall Street Education Center
	9999	Washington County Evening High
Wicomico	910	Wicomico Applied Tech Center
	911	Wicomico County Special Learning Center
Worcester	401	Cedar Chapel Special
	405	Worcester County Vocational Center
Baltimore City	115	Venable High
	135	Luther Craven Mitchell Primary
	177	George W. F. McMechen Mid. Sr. High
	178	Frances M. Wood Alternative High
	301	William S. Baer School
	303	Upton School/Home & Hospital
	304	Harbor View School
	307	Claremont School
	313	Lois T. Murray School
	314	Sharp-Leadenhall School
	315	Dr. Lilly M. Jackson School
	358	Provident Screening
	360	Maryland Youth Residential Center
	372	Woodbourne Center
	413	Harbor City Learning Center
	451	Joseph C. Briscoe High
	456	Fairmount-Harford Institute
	457	Laurence G. Paquin Jr./Sr. High
	458	Alternative Middle School

APPENDIX B

Questionnaires

The questionnaire consisted of three forms, one for 6th graders, one for 8th and 10th graders, and one for 12th graders. All three versions of the questionnaire contained the same first five sections: personal information items (Section I), substance use items (Section II), knowledge items (Section III), family items (Section IV), and substance availability items (Section V).

The 8th/10th grade form included additional sections on the consequences of substance use (Section VI), attitudes of parents and friends (Section VII), and perceptions of the dangers of substance use (Section VIII).

The 12th grade survey form included all 6th and 8th/10th grade items plus Section IX containing questions on driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

Only the 12th grade form (Form Three) is presented in this appendix for reference as it contains all nine sections of the survey.

1994 MARYLAND ADOLESCENT SURVEY

FORM THREE

GRADE 12

Sponsors
Maryland State Department of Education
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration
Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration

Funded By
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986

1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

This survey was developed by the Maryland State Department of Education, the State Department of Transportation, and the State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration. The survey is being given to a representative sample of 6, 8, 10, and 12th graders throughout Maryland. The purpose of the survey is to find out what Maryland students think about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, and how often these substances are used by students. Your school is one of the schools chosen to take part in this survey.

This study will provide important information that will be used to improve programs aimed at stopping the use of drugs and helping people who want to stop using them. Your participation is very important. Tell us what you know and think about drugs and whether or not you use them. No one will be able to tell who you are or how you answered the questions.

Many parents, teachers, and state education and health officials want to understand more about what you and your friends think about drug use. This is your chance to let them know.

Directions

- Participation in the survey is voluntary. If you do not want to take the survey, you do not have to.
- To make sure no one will know which survey is yours, DO NOT write your name in the survey booklet.
- Read the directions for each section and each question.
- Choose the answer that best fits how you think.
- Use a pencil to write an "X" in the box for the answer you choose. This is how an answer should look: [X]
- If you change your mind about your answer, carefully erase your old answer before marking your new answer.
- When you have finished answering all the questions, please wait quietly until everyone has finished.

Please do not make any stray marks on this booklet. If you want to add a comment about the survey in general or any specific question, please write it on the back of this page.

Thank you for your help on this important survey.

Section I

Read this First: These questions are about you. Put an "X" in the box for the answer that best describes you.

1) What grade are you in?

1	6th	5	10th
2	7th	6	11th
3	8th	7	12th
4	9th		

2) Are you male or female?

1	Male
2	Female

3) Which one answer best describes your grade average last year?

1	A Excellent	4	D Fair
2	B Good	5	Failing
3	C Satisfactory		

4) How old are you today?

0	11 or younger	4	15
1	12	5	16
2	13	6	17
3	14	7	18 or older

5) Most days:

1	I feel pretty good about myself.
2	I don't feel good about myself.

6) How do you describe yourself?

1	American Indian or Alaskan Native
2	Asian or Pacific Islander
3	African American
4	White (Non-Hispanic)
5	Hispanic

7) The friends I usually hang out with are mostly:

1	one year or more older than I.
2	about my age.
3	one year or more younger than I.
4	some older, some younger.

8) Since the beginning of this school year, about how many days of school have you missed...

...for excused reasons such as illness?

1	None.
2	Fewer than 5 days.
3	Between 5 and 20 days.
4	More than 20 days.

...without an excused reason?

1	None.
2	Fewer than 5 days.
3	Between 5 and 20 days.
4	More than 20 days.

Section II

Read this First: These questions are about the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. Put an "X" in the box for the answer that best describes you. If you do not know what a specific drug is, choose "N" as your answer and move to the next question.

9) At what age (if ever) did you first use **cigarettes**?

Never used.	N	**(Please go to question 10.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many cigarettes have you used...

...during the last 30 days?	**None**	**Less than one a day.**	**1-5 a day.**	**Half a pack a day.**	**One pack a day.**	**More than one pack a day.**
...during the last 12 months?	**None**	**Less than one a day.**	**1-5 a day.**	**Half a pack a day.**	**One pack a day.**	**More than one pack a day.**

Have you ever tried to stop smoking and found you could not stop? **YES** **NO**

10) At what age (if ever) did you first use **smokeless tobacco** (chewing tobacco, snuff)?

Never used.	N	**(Please go to question 11.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used smokeless tobacco...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

11) At what age (if ever) did you first use **beer, wine, or wine coolers** (don't count religious use or a sip from an adult's drink)?

Never used.	N	**(Please go to question 12.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used beer, wine, or wine coolers...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

12) At what age (if ever) did you first use **liquor** (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey; don't count a sip from an adult's drink)?

Never used	N	(Please go to question 13.)			
Used at age	10 or under	11-12	13-14	15-16	17 and older

How many times have you used liquor...

...during the last 30 days?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
...during the last 12 months?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more

13) At what age (if ever) did you first have **five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion** (a serving is one bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one wine cooler, one shot glass of liquor, or one mixed drink)?

Never used	N	(Please go to question 14.)			
Used at age	10 or under	11-12	13-14	15-16	17 and older

How many times have you had five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion...

...during the last 30 days?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
...during the last 12 months?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more

14) At what age (if ever) did you first use **steroids** for body building?

Never used	N	(Please go to question 15.)			
Used at age	10 or under	11-12	13-14	15-16	17 and older

How many times have you used steroids for body building...

...during the last 30 days?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
...during the last 12 months?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more

15) At what age (if ever) did you first use **marijuana** (pot, grass, hashish)?

Never used	N	(Please go to question 16.)			
Used at age	10 or under	11-12	13-14	15-16	17 and older

How many times have you used marijuana...

...during the last 30 days?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
...during the last 12 months?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more

16) At what age (if ever) did you first use **crack** (rock)?

Never used	**N**	**(Please go to question 17.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used crack...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

17) At what age (if ever) did you first use **other forms of cocaine** (NOT including crack)?

Never used	**N**	**(Please go to question 18.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used other forms of cocaine...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

18) At what age (if ever) did you first use **PCP** (angel dust, love boat, green)?

Never used	**N**	**(Please go to question 19.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used PCP...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

19) At what age (if ever) did you first use **LSD** (acid, stickers)?

Never used	**N**	**(Please go to question 20.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used LSD...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

20) At what age (if ever) did you first use **other hallucinogens** (mescaline, 'shrooms)?

Never used	**N**	**(Please go to question 21.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used other hallucinogens...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

21) At what age (if ever) did you first use **methamphetamines** (meth, speed, crank, ice)?

Never used	**N**	**(Please go to question 22.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used methamphetamines...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

22) At what age (if ever) did you first use (huff) **inhalants** (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)?

Never used	**N**	**(Please go to question 23.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used (huffed) inhalants...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

23) At what age (if ever) did you first use **amyl nitrate or butyl nitrate** (locker room, rush)?

Never used	**N**	**(Please go to question 24.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used amyl nitrate or butyl nitrate...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

24) At what age (if ever) did you first use **designer drugs** (MDMA, ecstasy)?

Never used	N	**(Please go to question 25.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used designer drugs...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

25) At what age (if ever) did you first use **heroin** (smack, stuff)?

Never used	N	**(Please go to question 26.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used heroin...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

26) At what age (if ever) did you first use a **needle** to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs?

Never used	N	**(Please go to question 27.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used a needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

Some drugs are prescribed by doctors to help people with medical problems lose weight, relax, or relieve pain. **The following questions are about the use of prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription.**

27) At what age (if ever) did you first use **amphetamines** (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)?

Never used	**N**	**(Please go to question 28.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used amphetamines...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

28) At what age (if ever) did you first use **barbiturates and/or tranquilizers** (downers, reds, Valium)?

Never used	**N**	**(Please go to question 29.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used barbiturates and/or tranquilizers...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

29) At what age (if ever) did you first use **narcotics** (Codeine, Morphine, Methadone, Percodan)?

Never used	**N**	**(Please go to Section III, Question 30.)**			
Used at age	**10 or under**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17 and older**

How many times have you used narcotics...

...during the last 30 days?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**
...during the last 12 months?	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40 or more**

Section III

Read this First: These questions are about what you have learned about alcohol and other drugs. For each question, put an "X" in the box of the best answer.

30) A desire to continue taking a drug because of emotional reasons is called:

1	psychological dependence
2	physical dependence
3	drug use
4	tolerance

31) If someone you know has taken an overdose of downers, you should:

1	let the person sleep until you can get him/her to a hospital
2	give the person some uppers
3	give the person some alcohol
4	call emergency number 911 and keep the person awake

32) Barbiturates and alcohol taken together may:

1	neutralize each other
2	have no effect
3	cause coma or death
4	none of the above

33) You are at a party and a friend drinks and decides to drive home. What should you do?

1	Take your friend's keys
2	Suggest that your friend take a cold shower
3	Give your friend several cups of coffee
4	Suggest your friend exercise to burn off the alcohol

34) One of the effects of long-term marijuana use is that:

1	it slows down social growth and learning
2	it improves self-esteem
3	it speeds up memory
4	it causes impaired hearing

35) First offense for possession of marijuana in Maryland for a person 18 and older can lead to:

1	a fine and jail sentence
2	a mandatory jail sentence
3	loss of driver's license
4	there is no penalty

36) People taking LSD, PCP or other hallucinogens:

1	will be wide awake
2	will be sleepy
3	will see or hear things differently
4	will lose their appetite

37) People react differently to drugs:

1	because of how they feel before taking the drug
2	because of how much of the drug they take
3	because of how tall they are or how much they weigh
4	all of the above

38) Use of steroids for body building can:

1	cause heart and liver disease.
2	provide an athlete with an unfair advantage.
3	cause a person to become overly aggressive or violent.
4	all of the above.

39) Use of inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline) can:

1	cause brain damage and death.
2	cause acne.
3	cause a person to become more alert.
4	all of the above.

40) Use of crack cocaine can:

1	cause a person to become sleepy.
2	cause dependence after first use.
3	not cause any form of dependence.
4	cause no harmful effects to the body.

41) The tobacco product that has been proven to cause cancer is:

1	cigarettes, cigars, and pipe tobacco.
2	chewing tobacco.
3	snuff.
4	all of the above.

42) The most abused drug is:

1	crack cocaine.
2	marijuana.
3	heroin.
4	alcohol.

43) Prescription drugs:

1	should be used according to label directions.
2	can be safely shared with others.
3	cannot hurt you, unlike illegal drugs.
4	cannot cause dependence.

44) Drugs that slow down all body organs, including the heart are called:

1	plasmas.
2	depressants.
3	hormones.
4	stimulants.

45) What effect does smoking have on the body's systems?

1	It makes the lungs unable to take in as much air with each breath.
2	It reduces the flow of blood through the vessels.
3	It causes bad breath.
4	All of the above.

46) Carol offered Debbie a cigarette and told her all of her friends smoked and if Debbie wants to be with them, she has to smoke too. What is this kind of pressure called?

1	Parental pressure.
2	Physical pressure.
3	Peer pressure.
4	Political pressure.

47) The body systems that are <u>MOST</u> interfered with when drinking alcohol are:

1	the brain and nervous system.
2	the lungs and respiratory system.
3	the bones and skeletal system.
4	the glands and hormonal system.

Section IV

Read this First: These questions are about your family (family means the people who live with you). For each statement, put an "X" in the box for the answer that best describes you.

48) How often does the following happen:

	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never
An adult at home makes sure that I wake up in time for school.	1	2	3	4
I can talk about my problems with an adult in my family.	1	2	3	4
I can talk my family out of punishing me.	1	2	3	4
Someone would worry about me if I were late coming home from school and they didn't know where I was.	1	2	3	4
My family eats at least one meal together every day.	1	2	3	4
When my family says "no" about something I want to do, I can find a way to change their mind.	1	2	3	4
An adult in my family listens to me when I have a problem.	1	2	3	4
My family does at least one activity together a week (going out to dinner, watching a movie, playing games).	1	2	3	4
An adult in my family talks to me about not using alcohol and drugs.	1	2	3	4
My family has rules about people I can be with.	1	2	3	4

Section V

Read this First: These questions are about where drugs are available. For each question, put an "X" in the box for the answer that best describes you.

49) <u>IN SCHOOL OR ON SCHOOL GROUNDS,</u> since the beginning of the school year, has someone offered to give you, buy for you, or sell you...

	Yes	No
...tobacco?	1	2
...alcohol?	1	2
...any other drugs?	1	2

50) <u>OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL,</u> since the beginning of the school year, has someone offered to give you, buy for you, or sell you...

	Yes	No
...tobacco?	1	2
...alcohol?	1	2
...any other drugs?	1	2

51) Have you ever been asked to sell drugs?

Yes	No
1	2

Section VI

Read this First: For each question, put an "X" in the box for the answer that is true for you.

52) Have you ever...

	Yes	No
...been absent from school because you used alcohol?	1	2
...had health problems because you used alcohol?	1	2
...been high at school because you used alcohol?	1	2
...had family problems because you used alcohol?	1	2
...been arrested because you used alcohol?	1	2
...done poorly in school because you used alcohol?	1	2
...tried to stop, but found you couldn't stop using alcohol?	1	2
...driven under the influence of alcohol?	1	2
...been a passenger in a vehicle in which the driver was under the influence of alcohol?	1	2

Question 53 is about drugs OTHER than alcohol or tobacco (DO NOT include alcohol or tobacco).

53) Have you ever...

	Yes	No
...been absent from school because you used drugs?	1	2
...had health problems because you used drugs?	1	2
...been high at school because you used drugs?	1	2
...had family problems because you used drugs?	1	2
...been arrested because you used drugs?	1	2
...done poorly in school because you used drugs?	1	2
...tried to stop, but found you couldn't stop using drugs?	1	2
...driven under the influence of drugs?	1	2
...been a passenger in a vehicle in which the driver was under the influence of drugs?	1	2
...used two or more drugs on the same occasion?	1	2

54) Have you ever...

	Yes	No
...used alcohol and marijuana on the same occasion?	1	2

Section VII

Read this First: These questions are about what your friends and parents would think if you used different substances. For each substance, put an "X" in the box for the answer that fits what you think.

55) What would your friends and parents think if you were to...

	FRIENDS		PARENTS	
	OK	Not OK	OK	Not OK
...smoke cigarettes?	1	2	1	2
...use smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)?	1	2	1	2
...drink beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine coolers?	1	2	1	2
...drink liquor (rum, vodka, whiskey)?	1	2	1	2
...use steroids for body building?	1	2	1	2
...smoke marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)?	1	2	1	2
...use crack (rock)?	1	2	1	2
...use any other form of cocaine (DO NOT include crack)?	1	2	1	2
...use inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)?	1	2	1	2
...use PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)?	1	2	1	2
...use LSD (acid, stickers) or other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)?	1	2	1	2
...use prescription drugs WITHOUT a doctor's prescription (amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, narcotics)?	1	2	1	2
...use other drugs not listed above?	1	2	1	2

Section VIII

Read this First: These questions are about how risky or dangerous you think it is to use different drugs. For each drug, put an "X" in the box for the answer that best describes what you think.

56) How dangerous is it to...

	Very Dangerous	Fairly Dangerous	Fairly Safe	Safe
...smoke cigarettes?	1	2	3	4
...use smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)?	1	2	3	4
...drink beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine coolers?	1	2	3	4
...drink liquor (rum, vodka, whiskey)?	1	2	3	4
...use steroids for body building?	1	2	3	4
...smoke marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)?	1	2	3	4
...use crack (rock)?	1	2	3	4
...use any other form of cocaine (DO NOT include crack)?	1	2	3	4
...use inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)?	1	2	3	4
...use PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)?	1	2	3	4
...use LSD (acid, stickers) or other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)?	1	2	3	4
...use prescription drugs WITHOUT a doctor's prescription (amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, narcotics)?	1	2	3	4
...use other drugs not listed above?	1	2	3	4

Section IX

Read this First: These questions are about substance abuse and driving a motor vehicle. For each item, put an "X" in the box for the best answer that describes your experience.

57) Do you have a Maryland driver's license?

Yes	1
No	2

58) How often do you use your safety belt...

	Always	Sometimes	Never
... when you drive?	1	2	3
... as a passenger?	1	2	3

59) In the past year, how many times have you...

	Never	Once or Twice	More Than Twice
...driven while consuming or after consuming **one to four** alcoholic drinks (beer, wine, wine coolers, liquor, etc.)?	1	2	3
...driven while consuming or after consuming **five or more** alcoholic drinks (beer, wine, wine coolers, liquor, etc.)?	1	2	3
...been a passenger in a vehicle being driven by a person who was consuming alcohol or had consumed one or more alcoholic drinks (beer, wine, wine coolers, liquor, etc.)?	1	2	3
...driven while using or after using marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)?	1	2	3
...driven while using or after using any drug other than marijuana?	1	2	3

60) Please answer the following questions.

	True	False
If you are under 21 years of age and you are caught driving with a blood alcohol concentration of .02 or greater, you can lose your license.	1	2
Your blood alcohol concentration will exceed .02 after consuming only one alcoholic drink (beer, wine, wine coolers, liquor, etc.).	1	2

61) In the past year, how many times have you...

	Never	Once or Twice	More Than Twice
...had to choose between riding and not riding with a driver who had been using alcohol or other drugs?	1	2	3
...refused to ride with a driver who had been drinking alcohol or taking drugs?	1	2	3

62) How dangerous is it to drive within one hour of having consumed or used...

	Very Dangerous	Moderately Dangerous	Slightly Dangerous	Not at All Dangerous
...one serving of alcohol (beer, wine, wine cooler, liquor, etc.)?	1	2	3	4
...two servings of alcohol (beer, wine, wine cooler, liquor, etc.)?	1	2	3	4
...three to four servings of alcohol (beer, wine, wine cooler, liquor, etc.)?	1	2	3	4
...five or more servings of alcohol (beer, wine, wine cooler, liquor, etc.)?	1	2	3	4
...tobacco (cigarettes, snuff, chewing tobacco, cigars, etc.)?	1	2	3	4
...marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)?	1	2	3	4
...any form of cocaine?	1	2	3	4

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY!

APPENDIX C

1994 MARYLAND ADOLESCENT SURVEY

TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS

Preparing for the Survey Administration

Please read all instructions before administering the survey.

Please check to make sure your packet contains the following:

_____ 1. One survey booklet for each of your students

_____ 2. Important Survey Facts (1 page) (pink)

_____ 3. "How to Administer the Survey" (1 page) (yellow)

_____ 4. Drug Knowledge Answer Sheet (2 pages) (white)

_____ 5. Teacher Comment Form (1 page) (green)

_____ 6. Manila Envelope--Insert the completed surveys and Teacher Comment Form and return to your principal

If your packet is missing ANY of the above items, please immediately contact:

Dr. Gary Huang (410) 333-2653, Maryland State Department of Education
or
Your Local Survey Coordinator

Returning Your Packet

Once the students have taken the survey, please assemble the following items in the manila envelope and return to your principal:

* All completed surveys

* All surveys not used

* Teacher comment form

Return the envelope and materials to your principal **no later than Thursday, December 8, 1994.**

MARYLAND ADOLESCENT SURVEY

IMPORTANT SURVEY FACTS

1. This survey will provide accurate data for your district and the state to develop drug prevention programs.

2. While the survey is not required--the information from the survey is extremely important to better serve youth in our schools.

3. Survey administration will be **Tuesday, December 6, 1994**. Please plan ahead to reduce possible disruption to other activities.

4. The survey will take approximately 40 minutes for your students to complete.

5. Plan for and give assignments to students who complete the survey earlier or who choose not to participate so that they will not disturb other students working on the survey.

6. Students should be assured that their answers will remain confidential. For this reason, please:
   - Tell students NOT to put their names on the booklets;
   - Explain that no one in the school, including you, will review the surveys;
   - Minimize walking around the room during the survey administration to avoid the impression that anyone may be checking students' answers; and
   - Ask a student to collect the survey booklets at the end of the period.

7. During the administration of the survey, answer as few questions as possible. Explain to students that they should simply choose answers that best describe themselves or their experiences.

8. Please complete the Teacher Comment Form after the survey has been administered.

9. Use the enclosed manila envelope to return **all** survey booklets (completed and uncompleted) and the Teacher Comment Form to your principal as soon as the survey is completed but **no later than Thursday, December 8, 1994.**

MARYLAND ADOLESCENT SURVEY

HOW TO ADMINISTER THE SURVEY

To help you introduce the survey to your class, please READ THIS ALOUD TO THE CLASS BEFORE ADMINISTERING SURVEY

- Today you will be taking the Maryland Adolescent Survey. The survey was developed by the Maryland State Department of Education, the State Department of Transportation, the State Highway Administration, and the State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration. The purpose of this survey is to find out what Maryland students think about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, and to learn how frequently these drugs are being used by students.
- This class has been selected to participate in the survey. More than 20,000 students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 will be taking this survey across Maryland today.
- Participation is not required; however, your involvement is important in providing an accurate profile of students in this county and state.
- Your answers are confidential. No one will know how you responded to this survey.
- Do not write your name in the booklet.
- You will have the whole class period to complete this survey.
- Carefully read the directions and questions.
- Use a pencil to mark the answer that best describes you or your experiences. Indicate your answer by putting an "X" in the appropriate box.
- If you do not recognize a specific drug name, you probably have not used the drug, therefore, mark "N" as your answer and move to the next question.
- Once you have finished, please stay in your seat and work on classwork or read a book.
- I will have a student collect the booklets at the end of the class period.

If you have any questions, call:
Dr. Gary Huang
Maryland State Department of Education
(410) 333-2653

Thank you for your assistance in administering the 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey.

DRUG KNOWLEDGE ANSWER SHEET

Teacher's Instructions:
The following list provides correct answers and explanations to survey Section III (Knowledge about drugs). You may want to review this list with your students during a class period **following survey administration.**

30. **A desire to continue taking a drug because of emotional reasons is called:** (a) Psychological dependence. **Explanation:** Psychological dependence is more powerful and occurs after use of all drugs.

31. **If someone you know has taken an overdose of downers, you should:** (d) Call emergency number 911 and keep the person awake. **Explanation:** Depressants slow down the central nervous system. If the dose is high enough it may impair respiration so severely that breathing stops. Immediate medical treatment and keeping the person awake can reduce the likelihood of death.

32. **Barbiturates and alcohol taken together may:** (c) Cause coma or death. **Explanation:** Barbiturates and alcohol are both depressants. When two or more drugs are effecting the body it is called a drug interaction. When taken together they increase each other's effects. Such an interaction may cause death.

33. **You are at a party and a friend drinks and decides to drive home. What should you do?** (a) Take your friend's keys. **Explanation:** Alcohol seriously interferes with judgment, vision, muscle coordination, and reaction time, all of which are crucial to safe driving.

34. **One of the effects of long-term use of marijuana is that :** (a) It slows down social growth and learning. **Explanation:** Long-term marijuana use decreases the ability to store information, concentrate, make decisions, handle complex tasks, and communicate.

35. **First offense for possession of marijuana in Maryland for a person over 18 can lead to:** (a) A fine and jail sentence. **Explanation:** This is Maryland law.

36. **People taking LSD, PCP, or other hallucinogens:** (c) Will see or hear things differently. **Explanation:** Hallucinogens directly affect the central nervous system and may cause an increased sensitivity to sounds and sights and may cause a person to see or hear things that are not really there.

37. **People react differently to drugs:** (d) All of the above. **Explanation:** We are all individuals. Many variables influence reactions to drugs.

38. **Use of steroids for body-building can:** (d) All of the above. **Explanation:** Steroids have many harmful effects.

39. **Use of inhalants (paint thinner, gasoline, sprays, aerosols) can:** (a) Cause brain damage or death. **Explanation:** Solvents can sensitize the heart to adrenaline. Since the early 1960's, heart failure due to this effect, known as "Sudden Sniffing Death" Syndrome, or SSD, has occurred in many inhalant users.

40. **Use of crack cocaine:** (b) Can cause dependence after the first use. **Explanation:** Smoking crack provides the user with a rapid high that last about five to seven minutes and is followed by severe depression, and a craving for more of the drug. Psychological dependence can occur after only one use of the drug.

41. **The tobacco product that has been proven to cause cancer is:** (d) All of the above. **Explanation:** The use of tobacco in any form has been clearly shown to be the major cause of cancer and cancer-related deaths in the United States.

42. **The most abused drug is:** (d) Alcohol. **Explanation:** Beverage alcohol (ethanol) is the most widely used drug known to man.

43. **Prescription drugs:** (a) Should be used according to label directions. **Explanation:** Prescription drugs are prescribed especially for you based on the findings of your physician regarding your body size, weight, and general physical health, therefore the directions need to be followed.

44. **Drugs that slow down all body organs, including the heart, are called:** (b) Depressants. **Explanation:** The primary effect of depressants is to slow down the central nervous system and all body functions.

45. **What effect does smoking have on the body's systems?** (d) All of the above. **Explanation:** Nicotine is primarily a stimulant which constricts blood vessels, causes dryness in the mouth and throat, and elevates blood pressure.

46. **Carol offered Debbie a cigarette and told her that all of her friends smoked and if Debbie wants to be with them she has to smoke too. What kind of pressure is this called?** (c) Peer pressure. **Explanation:** During adolescence many children conform to gain the acceptance of their friends; this often leads to drug use.

47. **The body systems that are MOST interfered with when drinking alcohol are:** (a) The brain and nervous system. **Explanation:** Alcohol, a depressant, acts directly on the central nervous system.

1994 MARYLAND ADOLESCENT SURVEY
TEACHER COMMENT FORM

Dear Teacher:

Thank you for administering the 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey.

Your comments are very important to us as we critically review the results of the survey and begin making revisions to future surveys. Now that students have completed the survey, please take a few minutes to complete the following items.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

SCHOOL NAME:	GRADE:

1. How many students are enrolled in your class: _____
2. How many were absent on the day of the survey: _____
3. How many chose not to participate in the survey: _____
4. Please describe any situations which you feel may have influenced the survey process:

_____

_____

_____

5. Please include any general comments you have about the survey:

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX D

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	9.6	6.0	5.7	40.9	29.3	32.3	58.4	32.3	44.1	59.4	31.7	40.7
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	7.5	3.1	4.8	20.3	14.4	17.9	28.6	18.6	24.7	19.7	9.7	13.8
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	11.9	8.0	10.6	38.8	27.2	36.7	67.2	46.0	64.0	79.1	47.7	68.1
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	8.0	4.6	6.7	32.7	22.2	28.3	60.8	37.5	56.3	63.6	30.0	51.6
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	7.3	4.4	5.6	23.4	15.8	22.4	51.9	32.1	46.7	60.3	33.4	50.5
Steroids for body building	2.3	0.6	0.6	2.4	1.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.0
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	4.1	3.2	3.2	19.3	10.8	17.3	35.1	26.0	34.0	38.3	18.4	30.5
Crack (rock)	2.7	0.9	0.9	4.8	3.4	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.7
Other forms of cocaine	1.8	0.9	0.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	2.4	1.4	2.4	2.7	0.4	1.4
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	1.8	1.8	1.8	6.4	3.9	5.9	8.4	5.2	7.8	4.3	1.6	3.4
LSD (acid, stickers)	3.6	1.8	1.8	7.8	6.4	7.3	10.9	7.8	10.9	10.2	4.4	9.1
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.5	3.9	7.0	9.3	7.1	9.3	10.9	2.0	8.1

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

ALLEGANY COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	3.1	2.2	2.2	9.5	5.9	8.0	13.9	8.7	12.9	19.0	7.4	11.5
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	6.9	4.7	6.9	20.7	12.7	19.2	26.7	12.7	23.5	17.5	3.3	10.9
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	1.7	0.4	0.4	2.9	2.0	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.7	1.7
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	3.6	0.9	2.7	4.5	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.6
Heroin (smack, stuff)	4.0	1.3	2.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.1	1.6	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.6
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	3.1	3.1	3.1	5.4	3.9	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	2.7	1.8	1.8	10.9	6.5	10.0	21.0	11.9	19.0	23.8	9.8	14.3
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	2.2	1.3	1.3	4.8	3.9	4.8	10.6	7.6	10.1	8.5	3.9	6.9
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	2.3	0.9	1.5	7.0	4.9	6.4	7.8	4.8	7.8	10.1	4.1	8.5
Any form of alcohol	12.8	8.6	11.5	42.7	30.2	40.3	70.7	50.5	67.2	81.6	49.9	69.8
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	11.1	7.1	9.0	30.2	21.8	28.2	49.3	35.2	47.3	48.7	24.7	39.7

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	14.7	5.8	7.7	42.8	25.9	34.3	50.7	28.1	40.2	56.1	34.6	41.0
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	3.2	2.2	2.4	11.3	7.4	10.2	17.5	7.7	14.2	20.5	6.2	15.1
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	20.8	11.0	14.4	46.3	28.5	40.7	71.3	47.8	65.8	82.3	54.3	74.8
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	7.5	3.8	5.0	31.8	19.7	29.7	52.9	31.8	49.1	72.0	38.0	63.3
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	6.8	3.2	4.5	23.6	16.1	22.3	45.7	31.7	42.1	64.8	41.9	54.3
Steroids for body building	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	4.2	1.9	3.3	3.3	1.9	2.6
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	1.9	1.5	1.5	21.4	13.5	19.7	38.5	25.9	36.4	47.9	29.0	44.8
Crack (rock)	0.7	0.6	0.7	5.6	4.1	5.4	2.5	1.3	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
Other forms of cocaine	0.7	0.2	0.4	4.4	3.1	4.4	3.9	0.8	2.1	5.2	3.3	4.5
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	1.6	1.0	1.0	6.5	5.1	6.3	10.2	5.3	7.6	11.0	2.9	8.8
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.4	1.4	1.4	12.0	8.7	11.7	15.5	8.5	14.2	17.2	7.9	16.0
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	1.2	0.9	0.9	7.1	5.4	6.8	7.4	3.0	6.6	7.5	4.8	6.2

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	2.1	1.3	1.5	5.5	4.1	5.3	7.4	1.7	5.2	9.9	4.8	8.9
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	7.1	3.8	5.4	19.3	12.6	16.8	20.0	9.4	14.7	17.0	6.7	14.3
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.2	3.3	3.6	0.8	2.2
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	1.5	1.1	1.1	3.9	2.1	3.4	5.3	2.7	4.0	5.9	2.6	5.9
Heroin (smack, stuff)	1.6	1.1	1.3	3.7	2.8	3.3	2.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.7
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	1.4	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.8
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	1.1	0.7	0.7	7.3	6.0	6.8	11.9	5.5	9.5	7.4	3.9	5.6
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	1.5	1.1	1.1	5.2	2.6	4.8	10.0	5.0	8.7	4.8	1.3	4.1
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	1.8	1.3	1.3	4.8	2.9	4.3	8.7	4.8	7.0	10.9	6.0	9.5
Any form of alcohol	22.0	11.8	15.3	49.3	31.4	44.9	73.1	49.9	68.4	85.0	57.7	79.2
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	9.1	6.1	7.1	32.8	21.7	29.5	47.9	33.8	43.7	57.2	33.7	53.6

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

BALTIMORE CITY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	17.2	7.2	7.3	31.9	11.9	16.3	28.7	10.4	11.9	28.6	8.0	8.3
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	3.3	1.4	2.1	3.4	2.3	2.9	2.9	0.8	1.3	5.2	2.0	3.5
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	29.9	16.3	21.3	48.6	30.8	39.0	49.7	30.8	44.2	63.0	31.5	53.7
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	9.7	4.9	6.8	24.9	13.8	19.7	24.4	14.9	20.3	30.4	15.4	26.2
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	10.7	5.1	6.0	19.1	11.0	15.2	20.6	12.0	17.3	30.2	12.6	23.8
Steroids for body building	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.7
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	5.0	2.2	2.9	24.3	17.8	21.8	37.2	24.7	34.6	36.1	19.7	30.6
Crack (rock)	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.0
Other forms of cocaine	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.5	1.7
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8
LSD (acid, stickers)	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.1
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

BALTIMORE CITY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.8	1.2	2.3
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	3.7	2.1	2.6	7.0	4.8	5.9	2.9	1.4	1.6	3.6	2.6	3.4
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.9	1.5	1.6	0.3	1.1	2.9	1.5	2.9
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.9	3.3	2.1	2.6
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.9	4.1	2.8	3.9
Any form of alcohol	30.4	16.9	21.8	51.0	32.4	40.3	51.8	32.5	45.8	64.6	34.2	55.7
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	11.3	6.5	7.1	30.6	22.6	27.6	40.2	25.2	36.4	41.1	23.6	35.0

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	15.5	6.8	9.5	41.3	18.7	26.7	59.3	30.6	42.4	51.6	27.3	36.6
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	2.4	0.8	1.6	8.6	4.9	7.0	16.3	6.7	13.5	17.9	7.9	12.8
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	18.3	7.6	14.5	45.9	24.8	35.9	75.9	52.4	70.3	78.1	53.2	70.4
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	6.2	3.8	5.7	28.6	17.6	26.0	60.4	38.7	56.9	66.3	34.7	55.6
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	4.7	2.2	3.9	20.1	13.7	16.2	47.4	32.7	43.9	57.4	34.8	49.6
Steroids for body building	0.8	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	3.3	2.4	3.1	22.9	13.8	20.9	37.6	26.6	34.2	44.0	25.3	37.8
Crack (rock)	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.6	2.8	4.3	2.8	1.9	2.8	4.6	2.3	4.3
Other forms of cocaine	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.8	7.0	2.6	5.4
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.8	0.6	0.6	4.9	4.0	4.9	7.7	5.1	6.5	5.4	2.3	3.8
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.2	0.9	0.9	9.0	6.4	8.4	22.3	14.0	21.2	15.8	9.4	14.1
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.8	0.5	0.5	3.8	2.9	3.8	12.9	5.8	12.2	10.2	3.1	8.7

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

BALTIMORE COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.9	4.3	6.9	6.5	4.5	6.2	7.1	3.0	6.1
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	6.4	4.2	5.4	18.6	11.7	16.4	14.0	6.1	11.4	11.1	2.4	7.8
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	0.6	1.7
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.6	0.3	0.6	3.0	1.9	3.0	5.4	2.4	5.1	6.9	3.8	6.2
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.4	2.3	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.9	2.2	3.1
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.5	2.2	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.3	1.8
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	0.6	0.6	0.6	8.3	4.7	8.3	11.5	6.1	11.2	14.3	5.4	11.3
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.8	0.3	0.8	5.5	3.1	4.8	9.2	4.9	8.8	10.3	5.6	9.4
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	1.0	0.6	0.6	4.2	2.8	4.0	9.0	5.3	8.1	9.5	4.9	8.1
Any form of alcohol	19.0	7.8	15.5	48.7	28.1	39.8	77.6	55.7	72.7	80.8	55.8	74.3
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	9.6	6.9	8.0	34.1	22.2	30.7	44.2	33.1	41.5	50.0	28.8	42.2

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

CALVERT COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	18.1	8.8	12.8	46.1	26.8	32.6	51.1	28.7	39.3	53.7	34.6	40.1
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	7.0	1.9	2.9	15.3	8.6	13.2	12.7	4.4	9.8	15.8	7.4	13.3
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	20.5	9.8	14.5	55.0	33.2	47.6	65.7	40.5	62.6	75.1	51.5	69.4
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	8.2	4.6	6.7	37.7	23.8	35.0	55.0	36.0	52.6	64.9	41.6	61.3
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	8.5	5.0	7.0	24.4	17.7	21.9	38.7	23.4	37.4	56.1	36.3	51.0
Steroids for body building	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	5.1	3.5	5.1	20.8	11.4	19.5	28.4	20.8	27.9	42.8	28.1	38.0
Crack (rock)	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.4	2.9	6.4	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.0
Other forms of cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.7	6.4	4.1	1.8	4.1	9.8	6.4	8.8
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.6	0.6	0.6	8.8	5.7	8.8	8.3	3.4	7.6	14.1	5.3	11.5
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.0	1.0	1.0	11.8	8.3	11.8	16.6	11.6	16.6	20.2	12.1	16.4
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	1.1	0.5	1.1	9.8	6.1	9.1	7.5	3.5	7.5	12.1	4.9	9.7

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

128

CALVERT COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.6	4.3	6.3	8.7	2.6	8.7	8.5	6.0	7.0
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	8.9	7.8	8.9	27.5	16.3	25.3	18.7	6.2	16.3	13.5	6.6	8.5
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.6	2.2	2.4	1.0	2.4
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.7	1.7	3.7	7.8	5.9	7.8	10.1	8.5	9.6
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.5	0.5	0.5	8.5	4.3	6.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	2.6	1.5	2.1
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.3	3.5	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.0
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.8	5.4	7.1	16.2	6.1	14.3	16.9	9.3	15.8
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.2	4.0	4.6	8.1	3.5	5.5	8.5	6.0	8.0
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	3.4	4.5	5.9	1.7	4.6	11.4	8.0	10.5
Any form of alcohol	20.5	10.8	14.5	58.6	36.5	52.6	70.3	47.1	66.6	77.4	54.2	72.7
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	11.4	9.8	11.4	36.6	24.6	35.6	36.0	24.0	34.1	44.4	32.0	41.5

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

CAROLINE COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	28.6	18.1	23.4	39.7	28.9	30.8	62.2	40.8	50.2	58.2	41.1	47.7
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	8.9	3.7	6.3	7.9	5.8	6.3	13.9	9.4	10.6	24.4	11.6	20.5
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	25.9	16.9	24.4	40.7	33.1	38.1	78.6	50.8	68.9	80.3	57.0	75.2
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	16.0	8.0	12.8	28.0	22.0	27.0	65.6	38.7	55.0	64.0	37.6	55.8
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	13.8	8.5	11.2	20.7	16.2	19.1	53.2	35.1	48.4	54.7	38.8	52.7
Steroids for body building	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.8	4.2	4.2	3.9	1.5	3.5
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	6.3	3.7	5.3	12.3	8.2	11.3	37.5	26.6	35.4	29.5	15.5	27.1
Crack (rock)	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.8	0.4	0.8
Other forms of cocaine	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9.1	7.0	9.1	1.2	0.0	1.2
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.6	1.5	2.1	14.0	11.8	12.4	3.9	1.5	1.9
LSD (acid, stickers)	2.1	0.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	13.0	11.5	13.0	4.6	2.7	4.3
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	2.7	1.9	2.3

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

CAROLINE COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	12.1	7.2	12.1	3.1	1.2	3.1
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	11.8	6.5	10.2	4.6	4.1	4.1	16.9	10.3	16.3	10.9	2.3	7.0
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	2.7	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.5	4.2	3.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.8	5.2	5.8	0.4	0.0	0.4
Heroin (smack, stuff)	1.6	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.2	2.1	4.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.0	1.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	3.2	0.5	2.7	6.8	4.5	4.5	10.5	9.3	10.5	8.5	2.0	6.6
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.7	4.2	4.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	8.2	6.6	8.2	5.4	5.0	5.4
Any form of alcohol	27.5	16.9	24.9	43.6	36.0	41.0	82.2	52.3	71.0	80.6	57.0	75.2
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	15.9	10.7	13.3	18.8	15.7	17.8	42.9	29.6	39.3	39.1	22.9	35.3

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

CARROLL COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	8.1	3.0	5.1	37.6	18.7	29.2	55.3	36.0	45.5	65.3	45.7	50.5
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	2.6	0.9	2.1	10.2	4.7	8.3	20.6	10.3	17.6	28.1	12.6	19.4
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	11.9	5.6	9.4	40.0	23.0	34.3	66.8	45.7	63.1	78.8	57.0	71.2
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	3.8	0.9	3.3	30.4	18.5	26.7	51.0	32.3	47.3	73.9	47.5	64.6
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	3.7	1.7	3.2	18.2	10.5	17.0	43.4	29.3	40.6	63.3	43.5	56.6
Steroids for body building	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	1.4	1.4	1.4	15.5	9.2	15.1	33.2	23.8	30.3	45.6	23.5	41.4
Crack (rock)	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.4	3.3	5.2	1.8	4.6	9.2	5.0	8.0
Other forms of cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.8	3.2	6.0	3.4	5.5	14.6	6.8	12.7
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.1	2.5	6.5	4.0	6.5	12.9	4.3	11.0
LSD (acid, stickers)	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.9	2.0	3.4	16.2	9.6	15.3	21.5	13.4	18.4
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.7	2.8	4.7	7.3	4.5	7.3	15.5	7.3	14.3

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

CARROLL COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.3	4.4	9.9	4.2	9.9	12.9	4.4	10.1
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	3.9	2.1	3.9	16.4	7.8	14.3	19.7	9.0	16.1	25.1	13.9	21.8
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.1	2.5	1.9	0.0	1.4	5.5	0.9	5.1
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.6	2.4	8.2	4.3	7.9	10.1	6.5	9.3
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.1	3.6	2.5	0.9	2.3	6.4	2.6	5.7
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.1	2.4	0.9	1.6
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	4.9	7.3	9.8	4.8	9.5	15.6	7.7	13.9
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.5	2.8	5.4	3.1	5.1	5.6	1.5	4.8
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.3	2.1	3.3	7.1	4.6	6.9	13.1	4.3	10.6
Any form of alcohol	13.2	5.6	10.6	45.0	28.0	38.9	68.4	47.5	64.0	81.3	59.1	74.5
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	6.1	3.8	6.1	26.9	16.3	25.7	40.5	27.7	36.3	51.2	34.2	47.6

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

CECIL COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	23.9	12.4	17.6	48.3	24.3	31.4	58.1	39.7	44.8	59.3	40.4	44.2
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	11.0	5.1	8.9	13.0	6.5	9.3	20.6	7.9	14.9	25.7	9.8	20.9
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	25.5	14.1	20.1	46.8	27.5	40.8	75.4	51.4	70.9	80.6	56.0	71.8
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	11.7	5.5	9.7	35.2	23.7	31.1	61.0	37.8	58.1	72.6	44.3	63.5
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	12.6	5.2	8.6	25.7	17.6	21.1	51.9	28.6	50.3	63.5	38.5	53.9
Steroids for body building	1.9	0.5	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	4.7	3.7	4.2	21.0	12.4	17.6	37.3	25.9	32.2	50.9	31.5	43.3
Crack (rock)	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.9	2.4	3.9	5.7	2.6	5.2	4.6	1.7	3.8
Other forms of cocaine	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	9.6	7.0	8.9	14.6	7.6	13.6
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.3	1.9	3.3	7.1	4.0	7.1	9.2	4.1	8.6
LSD (acid, stickers)	3.0	1.9	3.0	5.4	2.9	4.9	14.1	10.5	13.6	19.1	7.6	14.7
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.9	2.5	4.0	12.0	8.8	11.0	11.4	6.0	8.9

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CECIL COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	4.9	3.3	4.9	4.7	3.2	4.2	14.5	6.2	11.9	20.2	5.2	15.0
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	11.0	6.4	9.1	19.6	13.2	16.4	23.2	8.5	16.8	24.5	5.3	15.9
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	3.0	2.4	2.4	3.8	3.3	3.3	4.1	2.1	2.7	1.9	0.5	1.4
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.6	2.5	3.2	2.8	0.0	1.9
Heroin (smack, stuff)	2.8	2.3	2.3	4.2	2.3	4.2	4.3	0.7	4.3	1.4	0.0	0.5
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.4	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.5
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	7.4	5.3	6.9	7.4	4.6	6.5	18.6	9.0	16.1	18.6	8.7	12.8
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.7	2.3	3.3	6.9	3.4	5.7	11.5	3.4	8.1
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	3.0	1.9	3.0	6.6	4.3	6.2	9.3	3.0	7.4	12.8	7.0	8.9
Any form of alcohol	26.1	14.6	21.6	51.0	31.8	45.9	75.4	53.8	72.7	84.7	59.5	76.3
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	17.2	11.1	13.9	33.9	23.3	28.9	44.3	32.3	38.6	54.5	37.6	48.5

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

CHARLES COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	9.3	3.8	6.6	41.1	22.4	29.1	55.4	27.6	36.8	66.4	43.7	50.1
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	4.5	2.0	2.0	8.3	3.1	5.5	10.4	4.2	5.5	20.2	7.8	14.4
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	15.9	7.1	12.8	56.4	40.5	51.7	66.8	46.6	61.6	86.0	64.6	79.7
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	6.1	2.7	5.6	36.2	25.7	32.6	56.9	34.3	51.3	72.9	53.3	68.1
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	5.3	3.6	4.2	27.0	16.8	22.0	45.5	31.0	40.9	71.4	51.6	66.9
Steroids for body building	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.5	1.3	3.1	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	3.2	2.4	3.2	19.1	11.5	14.8	36.3	23.8	33.0	47.2	30.9	43.3
Crack (rock)	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	6.7	2.5	5.4	7.9	2.9	6.6
Other forms of cocaine	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.3	1.3	4.9	2.4	3.3	9.7	4.9	9.1
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.2	1.4	1.8	9.4	6.1	8.3	16.4	8.0	14.2
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.0	0.5	0.5	8.0	4.4	7.1	16.2	10.9	14.6	24.5	10.8	20.2
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.6	0.0	0.6	3.0	1.0	2.5	8.4	5.6	6.8	10.5	5.8	9.6

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

CHARLES COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	2.1	1.0	1.0	5.5	3.5	4.0	10.5	6.3	9.4	9.8	3.2	7.2
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	6.3	3.0	5.3	15.4	9.7	14.5	15.6	10.7	13.8	17.8	6.4	13.1
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.9
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.5	1.0	1.5	7.9	2.6	7.1	6.2	2.7	6.2
Heroin (smack, stuff)	1.6	0.5	1.6	2.3	0.9	1.3	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.5	1.4	1.9
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.9	2.8	1.9	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	3.1	4.1	12.4	8.2	11.7	16.9	6.6	13.6
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	1.8	2.2	5.5	2.7	5.2	9.3	5.0	7.9
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	1.7	0.0	0.6	3.5	1.5	2.9	9.3	3.9	7.6	14.8	7.5	12.3
Any form of alcohol	17.4	8.5	14.7	60.0	43.3	54.8	68.8	47.7	63.2	87.6	66.7	82.8
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	9.1	4.9	8.0	31.3	22.7	27.5	43.1	30.6	40.0	56.3	38.6	52.8

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

DORCHESTER COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	8.4	3.9	6.6	45.5	26.4	30.1	42.4	20.4	27.7	60.8	40.1	46.9
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	3.7	0.7	0.7	11.4	7.4	7.8	6.4	1.8	2.7	11.3	4.8	10.2
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	9.9	3.6	8.4	55.6	35.8	45.7	56.3	37.4	51.1	78.5	49.4	68.5
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	5.1	0.3	1.8	30.8	20.6	26.8	46.4	25.9	41.9	68.1	41.2	61.0
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	6.5	1.2	4.2	23.9	16.7	21.8	36.5	21.3	34.7	58.9	39.7	50.3
Steroids for body building	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.4	2.3	2.3
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	1.2	0.0	0.0	20.8	17.3	20.1	27.4	19.3	24.8	46.7	32.7	40.2
Crack (rock)	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.7	3.4	2.3	3.4
Other forms of cocaine	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.7	9.3	2.9	7.5
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	1.2	0.6	0.6	3.8	3.1	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	11.6	2.3	10.9
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.2	0.6	1.2	2.9	1.3	2.9	5.1	3.4	4.3	15.1	11.1	13.3
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.5	3.1	3.4	1.7	3.4	6.4	4.1	6.4

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

DORCHESTER COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.6	2.2	2.6	5.0	4.1	5.0	12.3	7.0	9.9
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	4.3	3.9	4.3	13.9	8.8	11.6	13.1	6.1	7.8	21.6	6.9	12.7
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.5	4.6	5.7
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.1	3.4	4.1
Heroin (smack, stuff)	1.2	0.6	1.2	2.0	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.1	3.5	6.9	2.5	6.9	17.1	9.9	15.1
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.1	3.1	4.1	3.3	1.7	3.3	6.9	2.3	5.7
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	1.2	0.6	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	7.5	4.6	7.5
Any form of alcohol	11.1	3.6	9.0	56.6	35.8	46.7	59.7	41.1	56.3	80.2	52.4	72.6
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	6.0	5.1	5.4	29.3	24.0	27.0	34.6	22.9	29.4	56.6	36.7	46.7

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

FREDERICK COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	10.1	4.3	7.4	51.5	25.6	35.5	58.3	29.2	47.7	65.3	39.8	46.1
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	4.6	2.0	3.5	15.0	8.5	12.8	15.7	6.4	12.6	20.3	8.1	12.7
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	12.9	6.3	11.2	55.3	32.5	48.2	68.5	43.8	63.5	79.9	51.8	71.2
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	7.3	3.0	5.8	35.6	17.9	32.4	60.4	33.8	54.4	69.9	36.1	59.6
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	4.7	2.6	3.2	27.7	15.4	25.3	46.2	29.5	43.0	63.8	37.1	56.3
Steroids for body building	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.0	1.8	2.3	2.7	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.4	2.2
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	2.8	1.2	2.0	20.5	16.3	19.6	32.1	20.0	30.5	37.5	25.0	33.6
Crack (rock)	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.8	2.0	2.5
Other forms of cocaine	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.6	2.8	3.6	8.0	4.0	7.1
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.0	1.6	2.4	8.7	4.6	8.5	10.3	4.1	8.6
LSD (acid, stickers)	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.0	2.5	6.0	16.6	9.9	16.0	18.4	8.6	15.9
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.5	0.9	2.9	7.9	3.9	6.7	10.7	4.1	9.0

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

153

FREDERICK COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.4	1.9	2.4	7.7	4.6	6.9	11.8	4.9	8.1
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	9.4	5.0	8.9	22.5	13.1	20.8	14.4	6.2	10.0	13.1	4.5	7.9
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.8	0.6	2.8	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.5	0.5	2.2
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.4	5.2	2.6	5.2	6.5	2.6	6.0
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.8	0.4	0.4	3.6	2.6	3.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.9	1.9
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.0	2.5	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.4
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	2.6	1.6	2.3	6.0	2.7	6.0	15.2	8.8	14.9	16.0	7.8	12.7
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	1.9	1.2	1.9	3.8	2.2	3.0	10.1	2.7	9.7	6.4	1.9	5.1
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	2.6	1.2	1.8	4.1	1.8	3.0	6.3	4.4	5.6	6.8	3.7	6.2
Any form of alcohol	14.6	6.8	12.1	57.1	37.2	52.2	69.3	46.4	63.7	82.3	55.6	73.6
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	14.6	7.5	12.7	34.8	24.0	33.4	42.2	26.2	40.0	44.2	29.0	39.0

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

GARRETT COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	14.9	6.3	11.5	47.9	24.4	30.2	45.3	21.7	31.7	69.4	40.6	56.6
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	6.5	1.8	4.4	22.9	11.5	18.9	25.3	14.2	17.5	34.4	14.6	21.8
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	14.9	6.3	10.7	47.7	27.5	41.6	62.5	36.9	55.3	83.4	56.6	74.8
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	5.1	3.1	4.4	34.2	18.3	28.6	48.9	23.3	45.0	65.7	39.7	57.9
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	4.3	2.4	3.7	20.5	13.2	19.2	36.6	17.2	31.7	62.7	35.0	54.9
Steroids for body building	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	1.6	2.4
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	3.1	3.1	3.1	8.5	3.8	7.2	11.3	6.5	10.4	26.3	15.2	20.0
Crack (rock)	0.6	0.0	0.6	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.9	2.3	2.3	4.8	2.4	4.0
Other forms of cocaine	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.6	2.6	4.2	2.6	2.6	4.8	2.4	3.2
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.6	2.2	3.9	2.3	2.3	3.1	1.6	2.3
LSD (acid, stickers)	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.1	5.2	5.2	11.3	4.8	8.0
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	1.2	0.6	1.2	5.6	2.9	4.9	5.8	1.9	4.2	9.7	3.2	8.0

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

GARRETT COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	1.2	0.6	0.6	4.6	3.3	4.0	10.7	5.5	8.1	11.1	7.2	8.7
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	6.7	4.9	6.1	16.9	9.9	14.6	13.6	4.5	10.3	21.2	7.8	16.5
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.7	1.6	3.2	1.7	2.4
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.8	1.6
Heroin (smack, stuff)	1.2	0.6	0.6	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.8	2.4
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.7	2.6	4.0	14.9	6.5	10.7	19.7	7.9	15.0
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	1.2	0.0	0.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.8	2.9	3.6	6.3	3.2	5.5
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.0	2.7	7.8	3.2	4.2	7.9	4.7	7.9
Any form of alcohol	14.9	6.3	10.7	49.7	28.8	43.0	63.1	38.8	56.0	84.1	58.9	76.4
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	7.9	5.5	7.3	23.2	13.2	19.8	28.8	18.1	26.2	41.3	24.7	35.0

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

HARFORD COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	10.3	3.3	5.2	42.4	24.4	32.6	51.2	33.4	37.8	51.5	27.4	34.4
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	2.9	0.9	1.4	8.9	5.5	7.7	15.3	6.7	13.1	22.6	9.7	16.0
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	16.0	9.0	13.4	43.7	26.2	38.9	60.8	44.1	56.2	79.3	53.1	72.4
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	8.3	4.1	7.0	31.0	16.6	26.7	49.1	32.1	45.2	61.7	34.7	55.8
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	5.8	0.4	3.4	21.1	13.0	17.9	41.6	29.3	39.9	61.9	36.2	57.7
Steroids for body building	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.4
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	2.4	1.2	2.1	19.2	14.4	17.7	28.6	22.5	28.6	40.8	23.1	37.1
Crack (rock)	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.6	3.9	5.2	1.8	4.6	3.6	1.3	3.2
Other forms of cocaine	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.6	1.1	3.1	2.8	1.5	2.1	5.6	3.1	5.6
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.0	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.4	6.4	1.3	4.5
LSD (acid, stickers)	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	3.6	6.2	13.3	7.0	12.0	12.3	5.0	11.3
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.9	3.4	11.5	7.4	11.0	12.6	5.4	10.7

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

HARFORD COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	1.7	0.4	1.3	5.4	2.3	4.3	6.6	3.4	5.9	11.9	4.1	9.1
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	7.0	3.9	5.8	17.2	11.6	16.0	15.1	8.3	12.4	14.7	6.2	10.6
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	2.1	0.4	2.1
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.8	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.1	3.1	3.6
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.0	0.4	1.0	2.4	0.9	2.4
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	2.1	0.0	0.4	4.5	1.9	4.1	8.3	4.3	7.2	14.3	4.3	9.8
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.5	2.3	3.5	4.5	2.1	3.9	4.6	2.3	4.6
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	1.8	0.9	1.3	4.6	2.9	3.7	4.3	2.4	3.7	6.4	1.9	4.6
Any form of alcohol	18.7	10.8	16.0	46.9	28.5	41.2	62.8	45.6	56.8	80.2	54.5	74.0
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	9.5	5.1	7.4	30.2	22.8	28.2	35.1	24.6	34.1	47.0	28.9	42.9

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HOWARD COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	12.4	5.1	6.7	37.9	18.9	29.8	44.7	23.7	32.5	52.8	31.2	42.1
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	3.9	1.9	1.9	7.2	2.6	6.2	10.9	4.6	9.0	23.5	10.5	17.5
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	17.7	11.1	14.8	48.3	26.6	40.6	65.6	42.1	60.5	74.9	52.4	70.1
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	7.6	3.1	5.2	27.8	15.0	24.1	49.1	32.3	46.2	65.8	34.9	56.8
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	3.4	2.1	2.9	13.5	8.6	11.0	37.7	24.9	34.9	60.2	40.8	53.8
Steroids for body building	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.8	2.3
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	5.1	2.1	4.5	13.8	9.8	13.1	29.7	17.8	28.5	44.3	28.6	39.6
Crack (rock)	2.5	2.0	2.5	4.1	3.3	4.1	3.0	2.1	2.6	5.8	3.9	4.3
Other forms of cocaine	1.6	1.1	1.6	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.3	2.3	5.2	2.0	4.8
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	2.2	1.7	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.5	6.0	4.3	6.0	11.5	6.2	10.0
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.6	1.1	1.6	4.8	2.7	4.2	9.7	5.4	9.2	19.0	10.1	17.6
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.9	1.7	2.9	6.9	3.7	6.9	15.2	5.5	13.7

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

HOWARD COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.5	1.5	2.7	6.7	2.9	5.7
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	6.3	5.0	6.3	21.4	11.2	18.0	12.8	3.5	8.8	14.9	6.8	11.7
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	2.4	0.0	1.5
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	3.5	1.8	3.5	6.8	3.3	6.3
Heroin (smack, stuff)	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.5	2.5
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.0	3.2	4.0	7.6	3.3	6.2	7.7	2.8	5.2
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.5	1.3	1.7	5.3	2.7	3.9	5.8	1.9	3.8
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	2.3	1.6	1.9	3.3	1.7	2.8	3.9	2.9	3.9	4.9	2.9	3.4
Any form of alcohol	18.8	11.6	15.3	50.1	28.9	43.1	68.1	43.9	63.6	77.2	53.8	73.2
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	11.4	7.5	10.3	29.9	17.4	27.9	36.9	21.5	34.5	47.0	32.6	42.0

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

KENT COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	19.1	9.6	12.7	49.2	28.5	35.7	65.5	40.9	51.8	64.2	34.6	48.1
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	2.5	0.7	1.4	14.6	7.9	10.1	26.4	12.7	20.0	38.3	16.0	25.9
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	14.3	9.0	11.5	52.9	39.1	47.9	81.8	50.9	72.7	80.2	50.6	71.6
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	8.1	4.5	6.1	33.7	20.6	30.1	67.3	41.8	64.5	70.4	42.0	61.7
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	8.7	4.1	4.6	31.2	20.6	27.1	53.6	31.8	44.5	64.2	38.3	59.3
Steroids for body building	3.4	1.4	2.7	1.3	0.6	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.5	1.2	2.5
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	3.9	3.4	3.9	27.1	22.4	27.1	39.1	25.5	34.5	40.7	22.2	35.8
Crack (rock)	1.3	0.7	0.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.5	2.7	4.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other forms of cocaine	1.8	1.3	1.8	3.4	2.1	3.4	5.5	3.6	5.5	3.7	1.2	2.5
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	2.0	0.7	2.0	6.0	4.5	6.0	11.8	4.5	10.9	4.9	1.2	3.7
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.4	0.7	1.4	2.8	2.1	2.1	15.5	9.1	15.5	8.6	3.7	7.4
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	10.9	7.3	10.9	7.4	3.7	7.4

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

185

KENT COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	2.0	0.5	1.3	5.0	2.8	5.0	10.0	7.3	10.0	4.9	1.2	4.9
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	9.3	5.5	8.0	20.8	12.6	17.8	21.8	9.1	19.1	19.8	7.4	13.6
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.0	3.5	5.0	4.5	0.0	3.6	8.6	2.5	7.4
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	5.5	7.3	6.2	1.2	6.2
Heroin (smack, stuff)	1.3	0.0	1.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	1.8	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.8	7.3	10.9	11.1	3.7	7.4
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.4	3.6	6.4	4.9	2.5	3.7
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.8	2.8	9.1	3.6	8.2	8.6	6.2	7.4
Any form of alcohol	16.8	10.3	13.3	55.0	39.8	48.6	83.6	53.6	77.3	81.5	51.9	75.3
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	13.8	8.6	11.8	39.1	29.6	37.6	47.3	30.9	43.6	48.1	27.2	42.0

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	7.9	1.3	4.1	38.5	19.3	30.2	44.7	23.2	31.2	56.7	29.8	41.2
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	1.1	0.8	1.1	7.7	4.0	6.1	6.0	2.1	3.5	14.5	3.8	9.4
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	13.1	6.7	8.9	43.3	25.8	38.3	57.9	36.6	51.6	72.7	49.0	66.3
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	5.1	2.5	3.8	31.5	17.9	27.4	38.9	22.6	34.3	60.9	34.0	55.2
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	4.4	2.1	3.2	18.5	12.9	16.8	30.7	18.6	28.0	49.9	30.4	44.8
Steroids for body building	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.8
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	0.9	0.9	0.9	14.1	9.8	13.6	28.4	19.0	25.4	41.2	26.8	37.1
Crack (rock)	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.5
Other forms of cocaine	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.3	0.7	1.9	3.6	2.1	3.6
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.1	2.6	3.1	4.8	1.9	4.8	4.6	2.2	4.2
LSD (acid, stickers)	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.4	3.6	5.2	7.8	3.2	7.8	9.0	4.2	8.7
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.1	2.0	3.1	3.3	2.1	3.3	6.6	2.6	6.2

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	2.4	3.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	4.4	2.4	4.4
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	3.1	1.2	2.5	17.0	11.6	15.4	7.0	4.5	6.0	8.5	2.4	5.9
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.3
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.3	2.5	3.3	4.1	2.2	4.1	3.7	2.1	3.7
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.5
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.0	2.6	4.8	2.9	1.3	2.5	7.5	5.5	7.5
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.3	1.8	4.5	2.3	4.2	4.5	2.6	3.0
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.5	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.2	3.8	2.2	3.0
Any form of alcohol	13.8	6.7	9.1	46.1	28.1	41.4	59.9	37.7	53.0	74.8	51.5	69.3
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	4.6	2.3	3.5	28.0	20.0	25.9	33.4	22.5	29.8	45.4	29.5	40.6

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	15.6	6.0	10.8	44.9	22.3	34.1	58.4	28.3	46.9	60.4	35.8	43.4
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	1.4	0.3	0.3	10.7	6.2	9.8	12.4	2.7	8.8	22.6	9.4	17.9
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	15.4	5.8	14.0	52.9	34.4	49.5	77.0	48.7	69.9	89.6	67.0	82.1
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	6.7	1.1	5.2	32.4	17.2	28.7	56.6	34.5	51.3	73.6	50.0	66.0
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	5.3	1.1	3.4	24.2	13.2	24.2	53.1	31.0	46.0	64.2	46.2	56.6
Steroids for body building	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	1.6	0.8	0.8	16.1	8.0	15.1	36.3	21.2	32.7	46.2	28.3	37.7
Crack (rock)	2.4	1.6	2.4	3.4	1.6	2.5	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.9
Other forms of cocaine	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.2	1.6	3.2	6.2	1.8	5.3	4.7	3.8	4.7
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	1.6	0.8	1.6	5.1	2.5	5.1	8.0	4.4	8.0	6.6	2.8	4.7
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.6	0.0	1.6	7.8	6.0	7.8	16.8	8.0	16.8	12.3	7.5	11.3
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.0	3.4	4.0	6.2	0.9	6.2	5.7	1.9	3.8

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.3	3.5	5.3	9.7	5.3	9.7	9.4	2.8	5.7
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	4.0	2.7	3.7	19.3	12.2	17.0	19.5	11.5	17.7	8.5	6.6	8.5
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.1	2.0	3.5	0.9	3.5	2.8	1.9	1.9
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.9	1.1	2.9	11.5	4.4	11.5	6.6	4.7	6.6
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.1	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.8	1.9	2.8
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.6	3.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.3	5.1	9.7	2.7	8.0	10.4	6.6	7.5
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.8	2.1	5.3	0.9	4.4	7.5	2.8	3.8
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	2.4	1.6	1.6	8.1	4.2	7.4	6.2	1.8	6.2	6.6	2.8	6.6
Any form of alcohol	17.0	5.8	14.8	55.6	36.7	51.4	78.8	51.3	70.8	89.6	67.9	82.1
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	5.9	3.7	5.6	28.1	15.6	26.0	42.5	26.5	39.8	50.9	32.1	42.5

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

ST. MARY'S COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	14.1	3.8	9.0	48.6	32.2	39.7	57.8	34.5	44.2	59.8	36.0	43.5
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	5.4	1.7	3.3	7.8	4.7	6.0	15.7	8.0	9.5	9.8	4.6	6.9
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	19.0	10.2	14.5	55.6	36.7	50.8	68.9	44.3	61.5	83.7	59.1	76.1
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	7.5	2.9	5.4	42.8	29.8	38.8	58.2	36.1	53.3	66.1	39.3	56.8
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	3.8	1.5	2.4	27.7	18.3	24.6	51.9	29.6	42.8	58.0	40.5	48.6
Steroids for body building	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.4	3.9	2.3	1.7	1.7
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.7	15.7	19.5	33.8	25.9	31.8	35.4	16.2	29.5
Crack (rock)	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.9	3.2	4.6	8.2	7.7	7.7	5.2	3.5	4.6
Other forms of cocaine	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.5	3.6	5.5	6.4	4.9	6.4	5.8	2.9	5.2
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	3.3	4.3	13.2	10.7	12.2	8.7	5.2	8.1
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.3	7.8	10.0	16.2	13.2	16.2	11.0	6.3	9.8
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.3	2.8	10.7	7.7	9.7	7.5	4.0	6.9

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ST. MARY'S COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
Substance	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	1.5	0.9	0.9	4.4	3.8	4.1	11.2	6.9	11.2	14.4	6.3	12.1
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	6.8	4.2	5.8	17.7	14.3	15.5	21.0	10.7	18.1	11.5	6.4	6.9
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.9	2.9	3.9	2.9	1.7	2.9
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	1.5	0.6	0.6	3.9	3.3	3.3	4.5	2.5	3.5	6.4	3.5	6.4
Heroin (smack, stuff)	1.2	0.6	0.6	5.6	4.3	4.9	7.6	5.7	7.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.5	2.5	4.9	4.4	4.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.2	2.8	5.3	13.1	7.7	13.1	10.9	6.3	8.6
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	1.7	0.5	0.5	4.5	2.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	4.0	5.8	4.6	5.2
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	1.7	1.2	1.7	3.8	2.5	3.1	12.9	8.6	10.1	7.5	6.3	6.3
Any form of alcohol	20.4	10.7	15.0	57.0	37.9	52.0	71.9	46.8	64.0	84.2	59.7	77.3
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	9.4	5.9	7.4	30.6	24.3	28.7	44.5	34.6	42.0	44.6	24.8	38.2

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

SOMERSET COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	8.9	1.4	1.4	41.4	19.5	30.5	44.6	23.1	29.4	56.4	26.2	29.4
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	5.7	1.4	3.7	6.0	3.1	4.1	9.1	3.9	5.0	12.3	4.8	7.2
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	22.2	11.3	15.5	50.8	31.3	41.9	65.5	33.3	60.3	86.2	52.4	77.1
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	8.4	7.4	7.4	28.6	20.5	23.7	46.0	24.8	41.0	63.0	35.1	54.2
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	5.5	3.9	3.9	21.1	10.7	16.1	35.5	15.6	30.2	62.2	36.6	50.0
Steroids for body building	2.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	0.4	0.0	0.4	13.6	9.9	12.5	23.5	14.2	20.5	40.9	20.8	32.7
Crack (rock)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other forms of cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.6	3.6	1.8	3.0
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.9	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.9	3.3	1.1	3.3	6.1	3.5	5.3
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	2.2	3.7	2.9	2.9

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

SOMERSET COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.0	3.1	3.3	2.2	3.3	7.2	3.2	4.1
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	2.9	1.9	1.9	9.9	4.7	9.1	5.4	2.7	4.9	10.5	7.7	7.7
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.8
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.2	5.7	12.4	7.5	9.6
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.5	2.0	2.6
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.5	1.6	4.3	2.0	2.9
Any form of alcohol	23.8	12.9	17.1	53.4	34.1	43.5	66.0	37.7	60.8	86.2	53.0	77.7
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	8.4	4.8	6.2	22.9	14.8	19.3	26.8	16.4	23.8	44.4	28.2	38.1

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

TALBOT COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	13.6	10.0	10.0	43.0	29.4	38.1	55.2	37.4	46.5	49.0	22.6	35.5
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	2.8	2.4	2.8	6.5	3.8	4.2	15.7	10.8	14.9	10.0	1.7	6.4
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	23.2	14.8	18.8	46.9	28.6	43.5	72.2	55.0	68.4	81.9	58.5	76.2
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	8.4	6.0	6.0	36.0	18.7	32.6	56.9	45.4	53.1	73.5	38.9	66.6
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	8.8	5.6	7.6	21.0	14.0	19.1	48.4	38.6	44.6	66.4	42.4	61.8
Steroids for body building	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	2.8	2.4	2.8	20.0	11.6	19.5	31.6	24.8	30.6	36.5	17.6	29.1
Crack (rock)	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.2	2.2	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.7
Other forms of cocaine	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.3	1.9	2.3	4.9	3.0	3.8	3.9	2.2	2.7
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.8	4.9	7.2	4.0	6.2	9.6	4.1	7.9
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.2	1.2	1.2	10.8	6.7	10.8	8.3	6.2	8.3	7.3	3.9	6.1
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.6	4.0	6.6	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.9	3.4	5.7

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

TALBOT COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.0	3.1	4.6	6.2	4.0	6.2	1.7	0.5	0.5
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	8.4	7.6	7.6	23.7	15.4	22.6	14.7	6.6	11.5	6.9	2.2	2.2
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	0.0	1.2
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	5.6	3.4	3.9
Heroin (smack, stuff)	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.0	1.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.9	2.3	5.9	6.2	2.1	6.2	9.0	2.7	3.9
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.3	2.3	5.9	7.2	3.2	7.2	3.7	2.7	3.2
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.2	1.5	5.1	5.3	3.2	4.2	6.8	2.7	4.4
Any form of alcohol	23.6	15.6	18.8	51.2	30.1	46.8	73.2	56.1	69.4	81.9	60.1	77.9
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	10.8	9.2	9.2	34.0	21.3	32.5	37.4	27.6	35.2	40.5	18.1	31.9

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	17.9	7.0	10.1	46.7	25.7	36.8	52.0	28.6	36.9	49.4	23.1	33.2
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	7.0	4.0	5.2	13.9	6.9	11.1	22.5	12.1	16.2	21.5	10.7	16.1
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	20.7	12.5	15.5	40.5	28 .	35.8	55.2	33.5	49.3	75.2	45.6	68.7
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	6.1	3.1	4.3	30.7	21.6	30.2	45.9	26.5	40.9	59.0	29.8	50.0
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	7.0	4.1	5.7	19.8	12.5	17.0	36.5	19.5	33.3	43.4	26.3	39.0
Steroids for body building	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	2.6	0.9	1.8	18.3	13.4	17.8	29.3	18.1	28.0	34.2	20.1	30.4
Crack (rock)	1.3	0.9	1.3	4.2	2.9	4.2	4.3	2.9	3.9	5.2	2.8	5.2
Other forms of cocaine	1.7	0.5	1.3	3.1	2.2	3.1	4.1	3.2	4.1	6.5	3.2	6.5
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	1.8	0.9	0.9	3.5	2.6	3.0	5.1	3.2	4.6	9.3	3.4	8.7
LSD (acid, stickers)	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.0	4.0	9.8	7.9	8.8	15.6	7.5	12.7
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.4	4.4	5.8	4.1	4.7	7.6	2.5	6.8

Source: 1993 Maryland Adolescent Survey

193

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	2.2	1.4	1.8	6.2	4.0	6.2	11.1	4.4	9.4	10.4	4.8	9.1
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	8.4	4.9	6.2	23.2	16.3	20.4	14.2	5.8	12.1	12.7	4.6	10.0
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.4	0.5	0.5
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.1	2.3	3.7	5.2	3.5	4.4
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.9	0.5	0.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.6	1.4	3.6	3.3	1.9	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	1.3	0.9	1.3	7.5	3.9	7.5	12.0	4.2	9.8	14.4	5.3	11.5
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	2.8	4.4	5.6	2.2	3.4	6.2	2.4	4.1
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	1.4	0.5	1.4	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.7	3.4	3.9	5.7	2.6	5.3
Any form of alcohol	21.6	13.0	15.9	45.3	32.5	40.5	59.7	36.0	53.7	75.6	47.3	70.9
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	11.1	6.3	9.0	34.4	25.4	32.0	37.6	22.1	34.0	39.1	26.7	36.1

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

WICOMICO COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	19.9	8.2	8.6	41.5	18.6	27.6	60.5	31.4	42.0	57.0	36.6	42.2
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	4.2	2.2	2.7	9.0	5.1	7.9	9.7	5.0	7.4	21.5	11.0	16.4
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	23.3	9.9	15.9	41.7	25.0	36.9	77.1	50.8	70.3	87.0	67.4	82.1
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	5.2	3.3	3.7	28.3	15.3	23.5	54.5	28.9	48.4	67.8	40.2	60.7
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	6.1	3.8	4.5	17.3	10.4	15.9	45.8	25.6	40.2	67.6	44.1	62.7
Steroids for body building	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	3.1	1.8	3.1	13.8	9.9	13.0	37.2	26.0	34.4	56.8	34.8	51.4
Crack (rock)	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.3	2.6	3.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.2
Other forms of cocaine	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.9	2.5	0.0	1.7	3.7	2.3	2.8
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.7	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.9	6.2	3.3	5.3
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.0	0.6	0.6	6.7	4.5	6.2	10.1	6.7	9.1	14.7	10.8	14.0
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.9	4.2	4.7	2.7	4.7	8.4	6.2	8.1

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

WICOMICO COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.1	4.7	6.2	2.9	5.5	9.8	4.2	8.1
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	6.0	5.1	5.6	22.9	10.6	19.9	11.5	3.4	8.3	12.2	5.6	10.9
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	3.5	1.8	3.2
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.8	2.6	3.5
Heroin (smack, stuff)	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.1	2.6	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.4	3.8	6.7	5.8	1.9	4.1	13.5	6.9	11.5
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.8	3.8	4.1	1.2	2.9	6.9	3.6	6.0
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.1	4.5	5.5	1.9	3.8	6.3	1.5	5.3
Any form of alcohol	24.5	11.6	17.2	43.7	27.1	38.6	77.9	52.6	71.6	88.6	69.9	83.7
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	9.4	6.9	9.0	30.8	17.8	27.5	41.9	27.7	39.0	61.8	40.1	55.8

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

WORCESTER COUNTY

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Cigarettes	13.7	9.7	7.2	40.4	21.4	30.0	57.0	32.7	41.2	59.5	33.9	47.7
Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff)	3.3	2.3	2.3	5.9	3.6	3.6	8.4	3.1	5.1	8.5	6.4	6.9
Beer, wine (other than for religious use), or wine cooler	20.1	13.1	17.1	43.3	30.1	37.7	71.3	45.6	65.7	75.1	56.0	71.9
Liquor (such as rum, vodka, or whiskey)	7.0	4.4	5.7	33.0	19.4	29.4	51.0	34.8	49.3	63.9	42.4	59.8
Five or more servings of alcohol on the same occasion	7.0	4.9	5.4	25.1	16.0	22.0	45.7	27.9	41.0	57.6	38.5	50.3
Steroids for body building	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Marijuana (pot, grass, hashish)	3.4	0.8	2.5	24.4	15.3	22.5	30.4	23.8	29.0	44.4	31.7	43.3
Crack (rock)	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.0	2.2	3.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	6.7	2.7	6.2
Other forms of cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.5	5.3	2.6	5.3
PCP (angel dust, love boat, green)	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.8	2.2	3.8	3.6	0.0	0.5	7.8	1.1	5.9
LSD (acid, stickers)	1.3	0.8	0.8	5.9	3.7	5.9	8.9	7.9	8.4	13.1	6.2	9.7
Other hallucinogens (mescaline, 'shrooms)	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.7	1.5	3.7	3.6	0.0	3.1	12.8	6.0	10.1

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

WORCESTER COUNTY (Continued)

Percent of Students Reporting Substance Use by Grade Level and Time Period

Substance	Grade Level											
	6			8			10			12		
	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months	Ever Used	Last 30 Days	Last 12 Months
Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, ice)	2.5	2.5	2.5	9.5	6.4	9.5	6.7	3.1	3.6	8.3	3.7	4.2
Inhalants (paint thinner, sprays, aerosols, gasoline)	10.9	8.4	8.8	15.7	11.4	13.3	7.1	2.3	3.1	15.9	5.3	8.1
Amyl or butyl nitrates (Locker Room, Rush)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	5.7	2.6	3.1	8.2	4.1	5.5
Designer drugs (MDMA, ecstasy)	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	0.0	3.1	2.7	0.0	1.4
Heroin (smack, stuff)	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.7	1.5	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.5	1.9
Needle to inject cocaine, heroin, or other illegal drugs	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.0	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amphetamines (uppers, bennies, speed, dexies)	2.5	1.7	2.5	6.4	5.7	6.4	8.0	3.6	6.7	12.5	3.8	9.8
Barbiturates and/or tranquilizers (downers, reds, Valium)	0.5	0.0	0.5	5.0	2.0	5.0	5.1	4.1	4.6	7.0	2.4	3.8
Narcotics (codeine, morphine, methadone, Percodan)	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.3	0.7	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.7	4.8	1.6	2.9
Any form of alcohol	21.0	14.0	17.6	46.2	31.7	40.5	71.7	45.9	66.0	77.2	60.0	74.0
Any drug other than alcohol or tobacco	14.0	10.6	11.5	31.2	23.9	30.0	40.1	30.4	35.8	51.6	35.5	49.8

Source: 1994 Maryland Adolescent Survey

PRINTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
GRAPHICS AND REPRODUCTION SERVICES
ON RECYCLED PAPER